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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 50 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

FLEET ORDERED TO TOKIO & OSAKA

The Okada Cabinet: Left to Right: Fumio Goto (Home), Tatasunosuke Yamazaki (Agriculture), Premier Okada; Keisuke Mechizuki (Communications), Admiral Baron Mineo Osumi (Navy), and General Yoshiyuki Kawashima (War).

HEAVY TOLL OF MILITARY COUP d'ETAT

Ministers Shot In Cold Blood: Rebels' Proclamation

WAR ON PEERS AND P OLITICIANS

Government Asserts Situation Is Under Control: Banks And 'Changes Reopen: New Premier Announced, But Only To Resign

The War Lords of Japan have staged A Coup d'Etat to thwart the efforts of the Minseito (Liberal), Kokumin Domei and Showakai Parties which triumphed in the General Elections held recently. These political groups are opposed to the die-hard military junta, which is responsible for the exploitation of China.

The military coup in Tokio has resulted in the assassination of the Premier and important Cabinet Ministers.

A number of soldiers led by Capt. Nonaka of the Imperial Army led the revolt and attempted to make a clean sweep of Ministers by assassination.

Admiral Okada, the Premier was roused from bed and shot in cold blood. Viscount Saito and General Watanabe also fell victims to them. Ministers Goto and Takahashi who were reported to have been killed are now stated to be alive.

ACTING PREMIER RESIGNS

According to a report, death roll is said to have mounted up to 80. Troops are reported to have arrested the assassins.

Martial Law has been proclaimed; fleet has been ordered to Tokio and Osaka Bay and the authorities report that the situation has become normal.

Goto who was officially announced as the Acting-Premier is reported to have tendered his resignation along with other Ministers.

EFFECT ON BOMBAY MARKET

Japanese circles in Bombay who received the news with shock are reticent, but seem extremely nervous about the possibilities of the situation.

The military coup had marked effects on international markets. In London stock exchange, there was a small decline in Yen and Japanese bonds were marked down. In Bombay, the Japanese were free sellers in cotton, while in share market, there was a spurt in steels on receipt of the news.

FLEET ORDERED TO TOKIO BAY

TOKIO, Feb. 26.

The Naval Ministry announces that the first fleet has been ordered to Tokio bay, and the second fleet to Osaka bay to assist in the maintenance of order. It is now stated that General Watanabe is dead, and Mr. Makino is missing.—Reuter.

LAW AND ORDER IN JAPAN

TOKIO, Feb. 26.

A Home Office communique announces that peace and order are being maintained throughout Japan.—Reuter.

TOLL OF MUTINY

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Death roll in Tokio is eighty according to unconfirmed reports.—Reuter.

TROOPS ARREST ASSASSINS

MOSCOW, February 26.

A Japanese *communique* issued here states that loyal troops surrounded and arrested the assassins.—Reuter.

BANKS AND 'CHANGE REOPEN

LONDON, February 26.

An official statement from the Japanese Embassy relating to the assassination of Admiral Okada, Mr. Takahashi and Viscount Saito says that the situation in Tokio is now in hand, and the city has been placed under war-

(Continued on Page 7)

NO INCIDENTS IN OTHER PARTS

New Premier Resigns Along With Other Ministers

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Martial Law is to be promulgated in Tokio, according to a communique issued by the Japanese Embassy in London at 6-50 p.m. The army, gendarmerie and police force are endeavouring to maintain order. Everything is now quiet. It appears that there has been no other incidents in other parts of Japan.

The Acting Premier Goto has tendered his resignation with that of other ministers.—Reuter.

ALL FOR CLEAN PURGE

Rebel Leaders' Statement

TOKIO, Feb. 26.

A war office communique states "according to the pronouncement of the officers responsible for the uprising they took this step for the purpose of defending and emancipating the nation by removing the sources of evil, such as elder statesmen, important officials, financial and military cliques, bureaucrats, and political parties which are leading the nation to decay. Officers concerned have published this pronouncement, in order to protect the national policy, thus fulfilling their duty to the throne."—Reuter.

CHINA AFRAID OF REPERCUSSIONS

SHANGHAI, Feb. 26.

News of the coup is received with alarm in China. It is feared that it forbodes more extreme action by the Japanese militarists against China, Mongolia and the Soviet. Many anticipate an immediate advance of the Japanese into the outer Mongolia.

British R.A.F. flying boats which arrived to-day may abandon or postpone the flight to Japan, owing to developments.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL ASSURANCE

Coup Will Not Affect Foreign Policy

LONDON, February 26.

The Japanese Ambassador has informed Reuter that the attempted *coup* is not likely to involve any change in Japan's foreign policy, as it was only the work of a small group. He pointed out that Baron Hirota would remain in the Foreign Office, and the *coup* should not affect the Soviet-Japanese Frontier Commission. He added that there was no question of the Japanese army taking warlike initiative against the Soviet.—Reuter.

FINANCE MINISTER ALIVE

TOKIO, February 26.

Mr. K. Takahashi, the Finance Minister is still alive.—Reuter.

Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, former Japanese Premier, assassinated in the Military Coup. He was holding the office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, succeeding Count Nobuaki who resigned in December last, as a protest against Militarist attempt to override the Cabinet. Picture shows Viscount Saito and his wife.

SHAHIDGUNJ NEGOTIATIONS

Jinnah Awaits Arrival Of Released Internees For Counsel

ADVICE TO MUSLIMS

LAHORE, February 26.

A kind of stalemate prevails in the Shahidgunj negotiations, pending the arrival of the Muslim internees released on Monday of whom none has arrived so far. As persons directly concerned with the Shahidgunj agitation their confidence and counsels, it is considered, will be important to Mr. Jinnah before he proceeds further with the Shahidgunj Negotiations.

Maulana Zafarali Khan, prominent among the released internees, is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

In the meantime Mr. Jinnah is meeting leaders of different political parties and communities and is holding informal discussions on larger political questions affecting the province.

CHOOSE YOUR LEADER.

Every Sikh had shown the desire that a solution of the Shahidgunj dispute should be found out, declared Mr. Jinnah, speaking at a Garden Party by the Muslim Students' League this evening. He admitted that the solution of the problem presented the greatest difficulty. He advised Muslims to put their house in order by sinking all differences and becoming a united community. "The Muslim community at present is a No Man's Land. Anybody can squat on it and say I am your owner." He advised Muslims to make an intelligent choice of their leader and compel him to render an account of his stewardship.—A.P.

JINNAH'S TRIBUTE TO SIKHS

LAHORE, February 26.

More than 200 Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus met Mr. Jinnah at a tea-party given this afternoon at Nedous by Mian Abdul Haya, advocate. The Muslim Students' League presented Mr. Jinnah with an address.

Replying to the address, Mr. Jinnah paid tributes to the Sikh community. He said that he had always regarded them as a fine community. Mr. Jinnah said that he was trying to establish peace and hoped that he would succeed. He advised both Muslims and Sikhs to rise above pettiness and organise themselves.

Maulana Zafarali Khan who has been released is arriving here on Friday and will meet Mr. Jinnah.—United Press.

L. Hyat Khan For High Commissionership?

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 25.

The retirement of Sir L. Hyat Khan, at present on leave, for 'reasons of health', from the Prime Ministership of Patiala, is regarded as an indication that he is in the run for the High Commissionership of India in London. The forecast made by the London Correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" sometime back, that Mr. B. R. Rao, I.C.S., at present Deputy High Commissioner in London, may succeed Sir B. N. Mitra, has caused consternation in the Punjab as the Muslims, it appears, are anxious that their nominee should succeed to the Aldwich Gadi this time. This has partly it is stated hastened the trip abroad, ostensibly for reasons of health, of Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan.

GOVT. AVOIDS DIVISION

Asaf Ali Tells How Finance Member Escaped Vote Of Censure

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, February 26.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Chief Whip of the Congress Party, in a statement to the Press says:

The fate of Sardar Sant Singh's adjournment motion yesterday is likely to be the subject of comment in the country. An explanation of the exact position, therefore is necessary. It was amply clear from the course of the debate that no section of elected members, with the solitary exception of Sir Mahomed Yakub, was prepared to allow the functions of the chair to be encroached upon by any member of the Government by pointing out how the members of the Assembly should discharge their public duties.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir speaking on behalf of the Independent Party as a whole, felt called upon to vindidate the rights of the House and Mr. James, speaking for the European Group, looked for some amends. The result of a division was so evident that nothing was left to the Government but to fight for time and salve off a vote of the House.

We had arranged the debate with as much precision as was possible under the circumstances to have a vote of the House within the allotted time. The Finance Member was the last to speak and had he been confident of the effect of his explanation, he would have concluded his speech before 6 p.m. An adjournment motion is a hurdle race because the debate must conclude within two hours, none speaking for more than 15 minutes. Unless all the parties in the House succeed in exercising rigorous economy of speech, changes of a timely closure are remote. The expression "talking out" constitutionally implies that the House does not take serious notice of the question; but when Government deliberately avoids voting by taking technical advantage of the Standing Orders, the term "talked out" is wrong. The correct constitutional description of such a position is "vote avoided by Government."

SAFEGUARDS FOR PRINCES

Chamber Standing Committee On Draft Instrument Of Accession

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes was held to-day at the Patiala House, the Maharaja of Patiala, Chancellor, presiding. Among those who attended were the Maharana of Dholpur, the Maharaja of Mandi and the Maharaja of Panna.

It is understod that in the morning session the meeting discussed questions affecting internal reorganisation of the Chamber and how to get the bigger States to join the Chamber.

It appears that the Draft Instrument of Accession prepared by the Government of India and the India Office will shortly be sent to the States to enable them to make up their minds to join the Federation. In this Instrument certain operative clauses will be common to all States while a Schedule will be attached thereto, which will embody special reservations or safeguards which individual States may desire to specify before entry into the Federation.

Negotiations in this respect between the Government of India and the States will be held in India.—United Press.

'PLANE MAKES FORCED LANDING

KARACHI, Feb. 26.

Information has just been received from Minwala that a member of the Karachi Flying Club accompanied by a passenger had a forced landing at Khanewara twenty miles south-east of Multan, during a Cross Country flight from Karachi to Lahore and he was slightly injured. He was flying in Gypsy Moth plane. Authorities here are awaiting further particulars but it is however stated that there is no cause for anxiety regarding the pilot and the passenger. It is understood the machine was slightly damaged.—A. P.

STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

RANGOON, February 26.

Rangoon University College, students including girls have gone on strike, resenting expulsion of the President of the University Students Union. The President who is a bachelor of Law student was expelled on account of a speech he delivered at a recent meeting of the Union. The number of strikers is understood to be over one thousand.—A. P.

JAWAHAR TO FLY TO INDIA

Will Take Off In Dutch 'Plane At Marseilles On Feb. 29

ARRIVAL ON MARCH 4

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

Mr. R. S. Pandit informs the "United Press" that according to an air-mail letter received in Anand Bhavan just now, Pandit Jawaharlal would board the Dutch aeroplane at Marseilles on February 29 and reach Allahabad Bamrauli Aerodrome on March 4 morning. The letter adds that Mrs. Kamala Nehru is better.—United Press.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Congress Jubilee Number Publication Illegal

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Advocate-General of Bengal has given the opinion that the publication of the proposed number of Calcutta Municipal Gazette in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress would be illegal.—United Press.

BALUKAKA TURNS SANYASI

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Feb. 26.

Balukaka Kanitkar a prominent Congress worker has to-day turned a 'sanyasi' and taken the name of "Savak Sevakanand". He will not wear the usual sanyasi's dress but only a khaddar pancha and live on alms begged at five houses everyday.

STOP PRESS

SENSATIONAL DROP IN OIL SHIPMENTS.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 26.

Sensation has been caused by the news that Italian imports of Rumanian oil dropped in February by 80 per cent. compared with January. The decline was due to the fact that when sanctions were imposed, Rumanian Government decreed all shipments of oil to Italy must be paid in gold currency. Italy is apparently unwilling or unable to continue the arrangement. In addition to reduction in oil, there has also been decrease in the export of other commodities to Italy.—Reuter.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted two instructors for Gymnasium and out-door games. One for 5-30 to 8 p.m. and other for 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. For particulars see the Hon. Secy., Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North, Matunga, G. I. P. (5687).

Graduates with Economics, Matriculated clerks, Lady Doctors, Nurses, Radio Mechanics, immediately required. Apply Secretary, Royal Service Agency (Employment Specialists) 369|371, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (5685).

Wanted respectable and active persons to influence Life Asurance business for Central Provinces, Berar, Khandesh and Central India for a leading old Company. Liberal terms. Representative shortly touring the province. Apply sharp. Box No. 2717. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor, M.B. B.S., for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Write immediately with pay and testimonials. Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (5648).

Wanted—Energetic Youngmen for the sale of easy Industrial Insurance schemes on a salary of Rs. 45 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Write for particulars to the National Home Assurance Co., Ltd., 10, Chamberlain Road, Lahore. (5649).

Wanted Trained and Untrained actors and actresses for Film Coy., Salary according to qualifications. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. 5638

12. TO BE LET.

To Let Room and Office and Godown in cheap rent in good condition. See Mahavir Building 71C-79, Homji Street, Fort, Owner Tele. 25543. (5680).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To be let, Commodious and well-ventilated, single rooms, rent Rs. 9 to 12 p.m. Opposite Dadar G. I. P. Railway Station, Naigaum Cross Road. Apply Mehta, Madhowji Thakersey Estate. (5683).

31. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

One Wolsely Four Seater 1928 Model for Sale. In good condition. Offers invited. Can be seen at Satya Mill, Ltd., Delisle Road, Bombay No. 13. (5664)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Appear Cambridge July Examination and save time. If Bombay preliminary cannot be passed, better appear Senior Cambridge. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 370, Lamington Road. (1775).

67. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Cotton Consultant, Advice free on application, Phone No. 25249. Prudential Cotton Trading Co., 177, Mumbadevi, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Wanted—An Influential and Capable Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency on lucrative terms by the Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. Directorate include M.L. Pasricha, Esqr., C.I.E., Retired Post Master General, Bengal (Chairman); Sir Mirza Zafar Ali, Kt., K.B., Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore; Sir Sayyed Mohd. Mehr Shah, Kt., M.L.A. Only experienced persons possessing business introducing ability and organising capacity need apply to Post Box No. 225, Lahore. (2688).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Well established dispensary of eight years' standing with Surgical Instruments, counter partition and furniture, reasonable offers invited. See in person H. R. Joglekar, 15, Nehru Road, Vile Parle. (5677).

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Public Notices

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LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates in respect of forty ordinary shares numbered 39505 to 39544 (inclusive) of the Belapur Company Limited, standing in the name of Khushalchand Multanchand Kothari of Male Vadgaon have been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on Savings Bank Deposit Accounts will be reduced to 1½ per cent. per annum with effect from 1st March, 1936.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th February, 1936.
2713.

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Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place (TODAY) THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1936, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) lots of Non-Ferrous scrap including Aluminium scrap, brass scrap consisting of cut pieces, borings, bronze scrap consisting of tubes, axle boxes, engine fittings, etc., Copper scrap, gun metal scrap, lead scrap, white metal borings, Zinc scrap. etc.

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SALE NOTICE

The retail sale of phonographs, records, and furniture of Brunswick Salon, Churchgate Street, will be on for whole day, to-day and to-morrow at rock bottom prices 10" Records at Rs. 3 and 12" Records at 4|8 per dozen.

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Argun ,,	24th ,,	10th ,,
Iwatesan ,,	24th ,,	13th ,,
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Tickets can be had from:—ROSE & CO., Rampart Row, Fort. Tel. 20396.; J. N. VARMA, Barat-Law, Secy. "Sahitya Sansar," 111, Esplanade Road. Tel. 25857; "DHRASHTI" Office, Navsari Bldg., Hornby Road. Tel. 20334.

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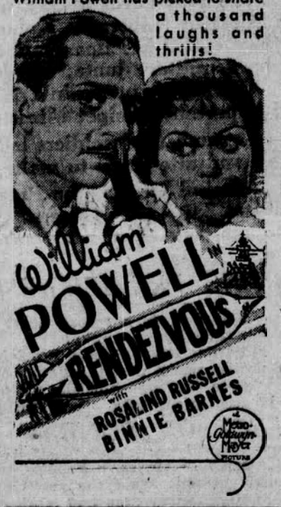

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PROVISION OF MILITARY AND NAUTICAL TRAINING IN UNIVERSITIES

Important Questions Before Inter-'Varsity Board Meeting At Aligarh

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
ALIGARH, Feb. 24.

The 11th annual meeting of the All-India Inter-'Varsity Board was held to-day in the Aligarh University Old Boys Lodge. The following delegates have arrived and attended to-day's meeting. Prof. A. R. Wadia of Mysore, Professor P. A. Wadia of Bombay, Professor Mujumdar of Dacca, Mr. Littlehailes of Madras, Sir Radha Krishan of Andhra, Mr. Justice Khawaja Noor Mohammad of Patna, Sir George Anderson and Professor Haroon Khan Sherwani of Osmania University, Hyderabad, Dr. L. K. Hyder, Maulvi Abu Baker Haleem of Aligarh, Mr. Mukerji of Calcutta, Mr. Mattahi of Punjab, R. B. Ram Kishore of Delhi, Mr. A. C. Sen Gupta of Nagpur, Dr. Paranjpe of Lucknow, Professor Amar Nath Jhah of Allahabad, and Principal Dhru of Benares University.

ZIAUDDIN ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, welcoming the delegates from the various universities, said that the most important problem which they had to face was the problem of unemployment. In European countries by unemployment one always understood the unemployment of working classes. Here in India the unemployment problem is much more acute in case of middle classes who have received High School and University education and who, by their training and education, are disinclined to work with their hands and who usually look forward to some kind of executive work. "You will probably agree with me," he said, "that the solution of this problem does not rest with the educationist alone. We cannot create industries in the country, nor can we create circumstances which may lead to the development of industries. We must have the co-operation of the capitalists and Government before we can solve this important problem, but what we can do is to direct the Government and the business men to the right path which may ultimately lead to the solution of this problem. In this connection I should mention the excellent report written by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru Committee, which will serve as guidance to those who will attempt to solve the problem."

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

He further remarked that there are many other important problems awaiting their guidance, such as system of examination, fascilities for research work, absence of reference libraries, etc. And he felt sure that the Board will give the proper lead in these matters. The Inter-University Board has no control over secondary education, and the reform in secondary education is overdue. He hoped the Central Advisory Board of Education will help to solve this problem for it would serve as the co-ordinating agency between the different grades of education.

Dr. Ziauddin related the history of the Aligarh Muslim University and especially referred to the result on the character of students of the residential system of the University. He thanked the delegates and apologised for all the inconveniences which they were likely to suffer during their stay at Aligarh due to the absence of many facilities and amenities which modern big cities provide.

MILITARY AND NAUTICAL TRAINING.

The Board has a long agenda before it. Among the important items which it has to discuss are consideration of the question of addressing the Government of India for additional facilities for military training at Indian Universities. It has also to discuss the establishment of an All-India Inter-'Varsity Library which may contain all the modern publications on universities. The Board will also discuss the publication of all the University Convocation Addresses in a book form. This proposal has been submitted by the Aligarh University representative.

It is also proposed that the Board should organise educational excursions on an All-India basis. The proposal of the President of Central European Society, Vienna, regarding Indo-Austrian exchange of professors and students will also come for discussion. The Board will also discuss what steps could be taken to secure better recognition for Indian degrees in Great Britain and the Empire. The consideration of introduction of Hindi in graduate classes is another important item on the agenda. The Calcutta University has sent a proposal for establishing a Central School for Nautical and Aeronautical instruction in India. The questions regarding educational films, co-ordination between the Universities, will also be raised.

An interesting programme has been arranged for the guests. A debate on the Universities and Unemployment will be held tomorrow under the auspices of the Muslim University Union. Most of the delegates are expected to take part in it besides students and professors of the University.

NOT THROUGH LEGISLATION

Workers Can Improve Their Lot Through Organisational Strength

KHEDGIKER ON WAGES BILL DEBATE RESULT

Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, General Secretary, All-India Trades Union Congress, in the course of a statement says:

During the last week a most objectionable piece of legislation has been enacted, dealing a powerful blow to the Indian working class. With the placing of the Payment of Wages Bill on the Statute Book, one more fetter will be added to the many obstacles and handicaps which obstruct the growth of the working class movement in the country. The Trades Disputes Act enacted in 1929 had provisions for a fortnight's notice for strikes in public utility services together with several other restrictions. The present Act of the Assembly originally initiated by the Government to create a semblance of regulation in payment of wages has with strange irony, now placed in the hands of Indian employers a weapon to coerce the workers into submission before they can resort to any action in defence of their rights.

PENALIZING STRIKES

With the incorporation of Sir H. P. Mody's amendment penalizing strikes without notice and the provision of a penalty of a cut of 13 days wages the Act has encroached upon one of the most vital and fundamental rights of labour. It cuts at the very root of the wage contract itself, created on the theoretical assumption of workers' right to sell their labour power and withhold it at will.

REACTIONARY ALLIANCES

The refusal of the Congress Parliamentary Board to make it a party issue and support solidly Mr. Joshi's amendment has clearly shown the real alignments in the Assembly. The reactionary alliances with the Independents have robbed the Congress Parliamentary Wing of the will to fight for the interests of the masses.

NOT THROUGH COUNCILS

The task before us is simplified, in the face of such legislation. We can have no illusions of securing the slightest improvement in the standard of living as a result of legislative action. Reformist trade unionism and pure constitutionalism have no scope in this country. With the increasing fetters and the intensifying offensive on their standard of living the workers have no other alternative but to increase their determination to fight and build up organizational strength in order to resist and retaliate.

Vigour Restored, Glands Made Young In 24 Hours

It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

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And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

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THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

WALLED UP IN A PYRAMID

Original Play To Be Broadcast

"The Pyramid," a radio play by Norman Edwards, will shortly be broadcast in the B-B-C Empire programmes. The story concerns a party of tourists which is walled up inside a pyramid by a fall of masonry. The greater part of the action is supposed to take place in complete darkness—always an effective device. Such an adventure as Mr. Edwards describes is quite possible. Dark passages thread their way through the Pyramids down to the burial chambers of the kings for whom they were built.

When we speak of the Pyramids we generally mean the three large Pyramids at Ghizeh—though there are roughly 70 other pyramids scattered about Egypt. Largest of the Ghizeh trio, the Great Pyramid stands 450 ft. high. This is 150 ft. higher than St. Paul's Cathedral. It was built as a tomb for the King Khufu, or Cheops as the Greeks called him. Stone for these pyramids was shipped down the Nile on rafts and hauled into position by slaves with the aid of rollers, levers, and other primitive gear. Historians report that 300,000 men were employed in building the Great Pyramid. That chosen by Norman Edwards as the setting of his unusual radio play is described by him as being "one of the smaller pyramids near Cairo."

Norman Edwards is an authority on Napoleon. He was partly responsible for the Pageant Play "Waterloo," which was broadcast in the Home programmes in June 1932.

"The Pyramid" will first be broadcast in Transmission 1, on Friday, March 6, at 8-25 a.m. It will subsequently be reproduced in other transmissions.

LONDON SCENES IN A RADIO REVUE

A light revue in which the scenes are laid in and about Piccadilly Circus, London, with short glimpses of such other places as Regent Street, Hyde Park, the Zoological Garden, and Lincoln's Inn Fields will be produced in Transmission 3 at 3-15 p.m. G.M.T. on Monday, March 2.

Tuneful music, combined with the amusing book written by Gordon McConnel, promises a most entertaining three quarters of an hour. The strong cast will be supported by the Revue Chorus and the B.B.C. Empie Orchestra under the direction of Eric Fogg. The programme will be presented by William Maclung.

(TRANSMISSION 3)

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"Dancing Girls" And The Radio Stations

No Social Stigma Attaches To A Class Of Artistes Who Have Kept Alive Hindustani Music

By "TIBICEN"

It is certainly regrettable that a member of the Legislative Assembly should have made himself ridiculous by raising the question of employment of "dancing girls" in the Delhi Broadcasting Station and it is necessary to refute the suggestion that any class of artistes, has had the social stigma attached to it merely because some obscurantist mentality chooses out of its ignorance and bias, to discriminate and create false values.

A LIVING TRADITION

If the Delhi station engaged "dancing-girls" to broacast music, it is merely justifying its "raison d'etre"; it is really difficult to see how any musical programme could be arranged if the "dancing-girls" were shut out of it because Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant is pleased to disapprove of the engagement of this class of artistes. Mr. Pant is welcome to his personal likes and dislikes in a matter like this, but when he oversteps the bounds of a pet dislike and seeks to make out of it an issue of policies of a public institution like the Delhi radio station, one should like to call his attention to the fact that the 'dancing-girls' not merely of the U. P. but practically all over the country, have placed us under a debt of gratitude inasmuch as they have preserved for us the heritage of our traditional Hindustani music.

True, there are several ustadic 'gharanas' (families) represented through a line of men artists: but these artistes, for their part, have existed mainly on such economic support as the culture or practice of music involves. Analogous to the situation in European countries the patronage to five arts has shirted from the royalty and nobility on to the Third if not Fourth (except perhaps in Soviet Russia) Estate although even to-day some of the Indian States seek to keep up the tradition and include their "maitres do musique in the entourage."

A MISNOMER.

As a matter of fact, the so-called "dancing-girls" mostly sing not dance, and the designation actually is quite misleading. Nor would they appear to deserve the least suggestion of social stigma as they are quite respectable artists. If Mr. Pant scrutinised the Bombay Station Indian programme he would discover to (perhaps to his horror) that a number of women artists belong to the Goan "bagadere" class and they are perhaps the only artistes, with the exception of some "ustad" or other, who average the highest level in good quality of Indian music.

The listeners-in are not concerned with what "class" any individual artist belongs to but with the quality of the broadcast. No personal distinction either of birth, sex, race or religion is countenanced in music culture amongst people who could boast culture themselves and the conditions obtained in this city easily demonstrate this.

19,000 RADIO LICENCEES IN INDIA

Government Issue Interesting Statistics

A Government Press Note says: The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a recent statement in the press containing certain figures which indicate the increase of popular interest in broadcasting. As the figures given in the statement were not up to date, the following figures are published as a matter of general interest.

Year	No. of licencees.	Yield of license fees (gross)	Yield of customs duty on "wireless reception instruments and apparatus"	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1933-34	12,214	1,22,140	4,09,000	5,31,140
1934-35	18,412	1,84,120	7,83,000	9,67,120
1935-36 (actuals for first 9 months)	19,112	1,91,120	6,89,000	8,80,120

The actuals of the first nine months of the current year under the heads "Number of licenses" and "yield of license fees" are already larger than the corresponding figures for the whole of 1934-35. The figure for the "yield of customs duty," Rs. 6,89 lakhs, is comparable with the corresponding figure for the nine months ending with December 1934 which was Rs. 4.73 lakhs.—United Press.

Mr. Wadia Resigns

We are informed by Mr. D.R.D. Wadia that as he is unable to devote time to the India Radio Amateurs' League, he has resigned from the League.

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MAULANA AZAD'S ID ADDRESS

To Be Broadcast This Year

Twice a year the Musalmans of Calcutta have the rare privilege of listening to the "Khutba" (congregational address) of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, on the occasions of "Id-ul-Fitar" and "Id-ul-Zuha." One and a half lakh people, it is estimated, gather on each occasion to hear this great and gifted orator and theologian discoursing on some important and practical aspect of Islam.

Musalmans all over India will be interested to hear that arrangements have been made this year for broadcasting the address on the occasion of "Id-ul-Zuha" and it can now be heard all over India." The Broadcast authorities are said to have expressed willingness to help in arranging reception of the Broadcast in all important cities and towns. The address will commence exactly at 8-11 a.m. Standard Time on the day of "Idul Zuha."

"HAUNTED HOUSE"

A Broadcast About Which Nothing Is Yet Known

Exactly what this broadcast will consist of, nobody knows. The manor house chosen for the investigation dates back to the Twelfth Century (though parts are still older) and has a walled-up cellar the contents of which, again, nobody knows. This cellar is the centre of the various phenomena that are alleged to occur, such as cold winds, muffled footsteps, and doors opening of their own accord. On March 10 Harry Price and F. H. Grisewood will spend the evening in the house, after it has been elaborately fitted out with scientific safeguards such as finger-print powder, automatic flash-light cameras, electric contacts and thermographs to register the actual temperature of any alleged cold winds. The house will also be surrounded on the outside. Then there will be two short broadcasts, at which the intrepid investigators will report on anything abnormal that has occurred.

Transmission 1, March 11, 7-15 p.m. G.M.T., Transmission 4, March 10, 8 p.m., G.M.T.

Moscow Calling!

Broadcasts In English From Radio Centre

Broadcasts in English take place from Radio Centre, Moscow, on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 Midnight Moscow time (about 2-30 a.m. Indian time) on wave length of 1724 metres and 50 metres simultaneously.

On Sundays two broadcasts take place on 25 metres only; 2 p.m. Moscow time (about 4-30 p. m. Indian time) and 6 p. m. Moscow time (about 8-30 p.m. Indian time.

On Wednesdays at 2 p.m. Moscow time (4-30 p.m. Indian time) a broadcast takes place on 25 meters only.

PROGRAMME FOR MARCH 1936

1. REVIEW OF THE WEEK

This is a survey of the most important events that have taken place in the Soviet Union during the past week, including politics, industry, science and education, art, theatre and cinema.

2. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Answers by Radio to questions asked in listeners' letters.

3. NEWS BULLETIN

Every Wednesday, at the End of Both Broadcasts Special Broadcast of the Moscw Radio Station.

SOVIET OPINION AND WORLD AFFAIRS

In these Broadcasts, Soviet opinion of current world affairs is given.

Every Broadcast will include a News Bulletin, a Glimpse of the Past (some interesting anniversary), and a 5-minute Russian Lesson.

Opera: On the 17th and 29th of each month, at 7.25 p.m. Moscow Time, (about 9.55 p.m. Indian time) a broadcast of Opera is given with explanations in English. These broadcasts take place from the Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow, the Affiliated Bolshoi Theatre, and other opera theatres. Sometimes the opera is relayed from Leningard.

Concerts: On the 1st of each month there is a Concert of Contemporary Revolutionary Music organized by the International Music Bureau in Moscow. It starts at 10 p. m. Moscow Time, (about 12-30 p.m Indian time)

On the 5th, 11th and 23rd of each month there is a Concert, starting at 3-30 p.m. Moscow time. 5-30 p.m. GMT.

At all these concerts explanations are given in English.

MARCH

2. Mon. The Fifth Interview on the subject: Catching Up And Surpassing The Leading Capitalist Countries in the Sphere of Technique.

These Interviews are conducted by Eric Godfrey, telephone engineer. The Fifth Interview will be with P. D. Carter—Telephone Engineer now working on building the longest telephone line in the world.

4. Wed. Talk in the series: Russian History As Told in Russian Literature.

Subject: The Bolsheviks and the War after February 1917.

6. Fri. Travel Broadcast: A Visit To Samarkand.

How often have we heard of Samarkand, as a city of mystery and romance? But Samarkand is to-day a Soviet city, where the old and the new stand out in striking contrast. Come with us to Samarkand and see the Old and the New side by side!

Science in the USSR: Physics.

The talk will be given by Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

9. Mon. A Broadcast For Women.

Concert: Women in Music and Song.

There will be Five Women At the Microphone:—a Factory Worker, a Teacher, an Artist, a Journalist, a Housewife.

11. Wed. An Interview with a Woman Teacher.

Can married women teach in the USSR? Do women get the same wages as men teachers? How is the work in schools organized? What are the opportunities for advancement and promotion?

BROADCAST ENGLISH

New Publication Announced By B.B.C.

The BBC announces the publication of a new edition of the booklet, "Broadcast English, Recommendations to Announcers regarding the Pronunciation of some English Place-Names."

The Advisory Committee, which includes Mr. G. Bernard Shaw (chairman), Professor Lascelles Abercrombie, Professor Julian Huxley, Miss Rose Macaulay, Lord David Cecil, and representatives of the British Academy, the Royal Society of Literature, the English Association and the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, have considerably revised the first edition. In the introduction, Mr. A. Lloyd James points out: "Every man believes that the name of the place in which he lives should be as well-known to the world as it is to him, and he regards the wrong pronunciation of it as a slur upon his justifiable local pride."

It is safe to say that there is no man who could pronounce correctly all the place names in the United Kingdom. For instance, how does one pronounce Ulgham, Garboldisham, Hardenhuish, Hautbois, Punchknowle, or Meols? The answers given in this volume are: Uffam, Garbelsham or Garbelsam, Harnish, Hobbis, Punnel and Meels. These are problems which may occur at any time to any announcer, and often so hurriedly that he is unable to "ring up" anybody to help him. It is to meet such occasions that "Broadcast English" exists; but the Committee does not claim that the book is infallible or comprehensive. Possibly its most interesting feature lies in the fact that all the information has been supplied by listeners.

The volume is bound in a brown paper cover and priced at 6d. by post 7d.

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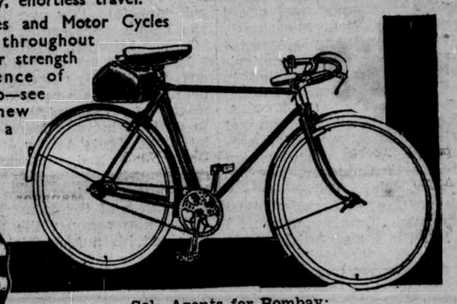

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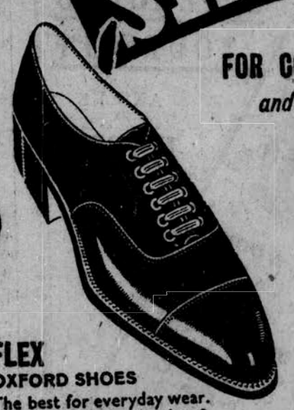

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Boycott The Next Olympic Games

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

With the approach of the Olympic games which will be held at Berlin this summer, preparations are being made all over the civilized world to send the pick of their athletes and exponents of different games there with a view to enhance the prestige of each nation in the world of sport and at the same time to cement the feelings of fellowship between the sportsmen of all classes and climes, irrespective of their nationality, class, colour and creed. It is, therefore, most unfortunate that on the eve of such a vast and noble meeting, Herr Hitler, the German Dictator, should have thought fit to level a most unwarranted and uncharitable attack on the civilization and culture of this country, although the attack had nothing to do sports as such, we cannot overlook the fact that it was hurled at the nation as a whole. Sportsmen being part and parcel of the nation, they can ignore it only at the sacrifice of their country's honour and prestige.

HITLER MUST WITHDRAN THE REMARKS.

It is, therefore, imperative that the Indian Olympic Association should convene a meeting of their Council as early as possible and discuss the situation arising out of the insulting speech of the German Dictator. They must make it absolutely plain that unless the offending remarks are withdrawn and an "amende honourable" is made, India would refuse to participate in the Olympic Games. I fully realise that the boycott of the Games will damp the spirits and enthusiasm of our sportsmen a good deal. But as it affects our own self-respect, we cannot afford to take it lying down. I earnestly hope the Indian Olympic Association would place their country's honour before the reputation in games. If Hitler refuses to withdraw the remarks the I. O. A. should circularise all the national associations the reason which prevented India from participation in the Olympic Games.

LAWN TENNIS.

While writing on Tuesday last on Bombay's Tennis Season, I overlooked the Tata Shield Competition, which is an inter Gymkhana and Club Tournament. It will be played sometime in March. This brings the total number of tournaments open to men to seven which is equal to the number open to women. I have no desire to run down any of the tournaments as they all play an important part in the make up and rise of a player. What I want to stress upon is that without the necessary provision for the healthy growth of a player, these tournaments become more or less a field for dissipation and show. Inasmuch as these tournaments should be utilized for the purpose of polishing and tuning up the younger players for greater events, they should also be made the training ground for their gradual progress.

A DESIRABLE RESTRICTION.

What I mean is this that players of a certain calibre should alone be allowed to participate in particular tournaments. At present anybody can enter in any tournament he or she chooses, with the result that the same group of players meet again and again. The seniors carry away all the prizes and the juniors get little chance of coming to the fore. I would, therefore, suggest that participation of players of the top and bottom classes should be restricted to the minor and major tournaments respectively, instead of having an annual race between the different tournament Committees for capturing all and sundry for each tournament. I am sure this can be done easily. It will not only simplify the management of big tournaments but also be a source of encouragement to younger players. I hope the B. P.L.T. A. will look into this question before the next season comes on.

MENZEL TIRED.

In my last article, I did not discuss the play of the Central European players in any detail not the merits of foreign visits. I propose to do that in a separate article later on. It is a pity Hecht and Baworowski had to cancel their engagements in the South and return home straight from Bombay. The illness of the former's father called him away, while the latter sprained his ankle which has incapacitated him for some time. Menzel and Metaxa have remained behind to complete the southern part of the tour. In a chat with me, Menzel told me that he was dreadfully tired of his long travels and constant play, having travelled round the world three times during the last three years. The absence of his two colleagues would make the strain on him heavier. Sooner he would return home and take rest than play more matches. Metaxa, however, felt more anxious to see the rest of India. Nonetheless they assured me they had thoroughly enjoyed their visit to India.

WAUDBY ROAD INFLUENCE.

The B. P. L. T. A have selected E. V. Bobb, J. Charanjiva and J. E. Tew to represent Bombay in the Inter-Provincial Tennis Tournament which will be played at Madras between March 6 and 12. As the tournament is played on the lines of the Davis Cup, they will have to play two matches in Singles and one in Doubles. Bobb and Charanjiva will play in the Singles, while the latter will be partnered by Tew in the Doubles. They will be a fairly strong team and may be relied upon to uphold the prestige of Bombay Tennis. I cannot, however, refrain from remarking that an Indian player should have been selected in place of Tew. The name which readily comes to mind is that of E. Padamji of Poona who gave such excellent displays during the season. He beat even Charanjiva in straight sets in the Presidency Championships. If the B. P. L. T. A. were looking for a Doubles player, they should have chosen Ranbir Singh who helped Charanjiva to win the Presidency title in Doubles, after vanquishing the holders, Bobb and Andrew Pereira. Evidently Waudby Road had to be satisfied.

TUG OF WAR IN NASIK

Progressive Hindus vs. Ambedkar's Followers

(From Our Correspondent)
NASIK (By Mail).

Practically an interesting race is in progress between the progressive Hindus of the League for the Removal of Untouchability, under the general guidance of Dr. Kurtkoti and the Ambedkarite Harijan workers led by Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, in their efforts to win over the Harijans of this district to their respective side.

While the progressive Hindus propose to tour the entire district before the arrival of Pandit Malaviyaji with a view to be able to avail themselves of the opportunity to persuade the public in this district to abolish untouchability, supporters of Dr. Ambedkar have decided to hold a conference of the Harijans at Satana, in Baglan taluka, on March, 21 next, immediately after the Pandit who arrives here on March 12, leaves the place after a week's stay, to announce their support, once again to their resolve to renounce Hinduism.

Meanwhile, the various subcommittees of the committee appointed to arrange for the reception of Panditji are busy in their work. They met again at the residence of Dr. Kurtkoti, who is the president of the committee and a programme of Pandit Malaviyaji's Public "Pravachans" and lectures is being chalked out in such a way, as not to produce any strain on the delicate health of the Pandit.

OPPOSITION TO SIX-ANNA TAXIS

Drivers' Union Calls Protest Meeting

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held at the People's Jinnah Hall on Friday at 3 p.m. to protest against the Police Commissioner's notification regarding six-anna-a-mile-taxis.

A definite decision will be taken with regard to the following resolution passed by the Managing Committee:

"That the Managing Committee of the Union deeply regrets that the Police Commissioner has notified the flat rate of annas six per mile and it is the considered opinion of the Union that the above Notification of the Commissioner should be rejected."

Ordered To Quit Delhi In 24 Hrs.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Nand Kishore, a Congress volunteer, was served with a notice yesterday under section 3 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1935 directing him to leave Delhi within 24 hours and not to return without obtaining previous permission from the local Government.—United Press.

Punitive Police Post In Amritsar

AMRITSAR, Feb. 25.

A punitive police post has been quartered at village Dhardeo, in the district of Amritsar for a period of three years.

It seems that this action has been taken by the Government in connection with the murder of a Sub-Inspector of Police in October last—United Press.

INQUIRY INTO FAILURE OF CROPS

Farmers' Association Formed At Broach

(From A Correspondent).
BROACH (By Mail)

A meeting was held on Sunday last at Seva Ashram, Broach, when farmers from all parts of Broach District were present. There is a general cry all over the District against the demand of full revenue for this year plus half the suspensions of arrears of last year. The failure of rains during the latter part of the monsoon has badly affected the crops this year and in several villages the cotton crop is severely damaged. Moreover, the cotton prices are very low and there is a sad prospect for the farmers of this district—especially so in Wagra Taluka.

Written statements to this effect were read in the meeting and speeches were made showing the utter helplessness of the farmers to pay full assessment this year or the arrears of the last year.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

An Inquiry Committee was, then appointed to collect facts and figures and to investigate into the agricultural distress in these villages and to hold a Conference of the Wagra Taluka farmers if after the inquiry, it was found that their cases justified it.

The president, Mr. Chhotalal Purani, then drew the attention of the farmers to the need of closer unity and appealed to them to set up a permanent machinery of their own to take up all questions that frequently confront them.

Dr. Chandulal Desai supported this move and eventually a farmers' association for Broach District was formed and a committee appointed to enrol members.

It may be noted here that this association is not attached to any political party and intends to carry or work independently of any other organisation on lines of least resistance. It will tackle their social and other local problems and conduct its business in such a manner as to enable farmers even in Government service to join the Association.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PEASANTS' BUREAU

Congress Support For Yajnik's Scheme

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

A move is being set afoot in Bombay to form an organisation of the agricultural peasantry of the Presidency called the "Bombay Presidency Peasants Bureau" with the object of helping the agriculturists in formulating and coordinating their demands.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, the sponsor of this movement, who returned to Bombay after touring Maharashtra in an interview to the United Press said that he had received very good response from the Congressmen of all shades of opinion in Maharashtra. He added that Mr. Shankar Rao Dev the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee had approved of his scheme to the formation of the Bombay Presidency Peasants Bureau for safeguarding the interests of the peasantry of Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnatak and that particularly in view of the ensuing elections to the Bombay Legislative Council under the New Constitution this move was welcome.

Mr. Yagnik will confer again with Mr. Deo and the Karnatak Congress Leaders on this subject.—United Press.

DISSERVICE TO CONGRESS

Acceptance Of Office Will Prejudice Interests Of Country

MR BOSE'S LETTER TO MASANI

CALCUTTA, February 26.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, who came here a few days back, has been very busy canvassing support for the anti-Ministry campaign in this province.

Under the auspices of the Bengal Congress Party a public meeting was held this afternoon in Albert Hall, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee presiding, with a view to mobilising public opinion on this issue.

In a letter to Mr. Masani regretting his inability to attend today's meeting but expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose said:—

"You are probably aware that I decided sometime ago to join the Council to be constituted under the new Government of India Act. That decision made it necessary for me to consider whether we, Congressmen, should accept offices under the new Constitution. I considered the matter carefully and deeply and wrote to some of my friends that I could not possibly subscribe to the view that we should accept offices under the new Constitution. Nothing that has been said in the Press and on the platform has persuaded me to change my views. I honestly believe that if we, Congressmen, were to accept offices under the new Constitution, we would be doing disservice to the great organisation to which we all belong and also prejudicing the rights and interests of our countrymen."—United Press.

BENGAL'S CHOICE FOR INTER-PROVINCIAL HOCKEY

CALCUTTA Feb. 24

The following is the team selected to represent Bengal in the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament. The selected side will play the rest of Bengal on Wednesday, Feb. 26, when it is possible. One or two changes will be made.

R. J. Allen (Port Commissioner) P. Das (Mohan Bagan) and C. Tapsell (Capt.) (B.N.R.); S. Chatterji (Mohan Bagan), L. C. Tapsell (B.N.R.) or Shoukat Ali (Customs) and J. Gallibardy (B.N.R.), A. Deb (B. G. Press), E. Henderson (Customs), R. J. Carr (Burn and Co.) or E. Emmett (Medicals), Sultan Khan (Mohan Bagan) and Nazir (Greer Sporting).

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 26

Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, Finance Member, introduced a surplus budget this morning at the Madras Legislative Council.

In view of the creation of the new province of Orissa, estimates have been made without reckoning those areas in Ganjam District as they will go to the new province.

The estimated revenue for year 1936-37 is 1,639.06 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure is 1,605.27 lakhs of rupees, the surplus being 33.79 lakhs of rupees.—United Press.

CARH MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

PATNA, Feb. 26.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have superseded Carh Municipality, Patna District, for a period of fifteen months and have appointed Mr. Cachchu Narayan Ray, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, to carry on the Municipal admin'stration as in the opinion of the Government the Municipal Commissioners have committed persistent default in the performance of their duties.—A.P.

Grievance Of Bassein Villagers

The Secretaries of the Naigaon Railway Station Committee have addressed a representation to the members of the Advisory Committee of the B.B. & C. I. Railway in connection with a certain grievance of the people of Naigaon, Vadavli, Umeb, Pali and other villages in the Bassein Taluk.

The representation is in connection with the villagers' pressing demand for a flag station near about Umeb, a salt headquarter, for travelling facility of about 10,000 inhabitants consisting of farmers, fishermen, shilotries and traders.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres 855 kc/s.
39.36 metres 9565 kc/s.
THURSDAY, February 27.

12 noon. Selection of Indian Music 1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Shamshire Arab. 7-0 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. "If I were a Mayoress." 7-25 p.m. Musical Interlude. 7-30 p.m. Music Lessons. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light Classical Music. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. His Highness. Aga Khan, on "The Uplift of India". 10 p.m. His Excellency The Governor of Bombay's Orchestra. 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

THURSDAY, February 27.

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Pavilion Theatre Orchestra, directed by Frank Stokes, Relayed from the Pavilion Theatre, Liverpool. 8-10 p.m. "Agriculture To-day and Yesterday." 8-25 p.m. Musical Interlude. 8-30 p.m. Evensong relayed from Westminster Abbey. 9-20 p.m. Violin Solos. 9-30 p.m. "February Fill-Dyke." 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m 810 kc/s. 49.10m 6,109 kc/s
THURSDAY, February 27.

2-36 p.m. Time Signal. SB. The Harris Sisters.—Vocal and Instrumental Entertainers. 1-01 p.m. SB. An Orchestral Interlude (Recorded) from the Studio. 1-11 p.m. SB. The Harris Sisters. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Occancraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 p.m. Talk by Bhojindra Nath Bhadra of the Calcutta Corporation. 1-51 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records. 2-06 p.m. Talk by Bishnu Sarma—"A page from our own history." 2-36 p.m. Kathakata by Raghu Nath Bhattacharya. 3-06 p.m. Close down.

5-36 p.m. Light Bengali Songs by Umapada Bhattacharya. 5-46 p.m. Village Welfare Broadcast by Nripen Chatterjee. Our Social Customs and their significance:—"Upanayana." 6-06 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). 6-21 p.m. Gopal Chandra Sen Gupta. 6-36 p.m. A Musical Programme. 7-51 p.m. News Bulletin in English. 8-06 p.m. SB. "The Current." 8-51 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali). 9-06 p.m. SB. A Light Studio Concert. 10-06 p.m. SB. Weather Forecast 2nd News Bulletin Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English). 10-21 p.m. Edgar Cleaver and his Orchestra. 10-36 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kc/s.
THURSDAY, February 27.

1 p.m. Ghazals. Akhtar Jan. 1-30 p.m. "Nanne Farishte." Sayyed Nazir. 1-45 p.m. Akhtar Jan. Thumris, 2 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar. 2-10 p.m. Akhtar Jan. Ghazals. 2-30 p.m. Close down 5 p.m. Relay of Prize Distribution of the Delhi Deaf and Dumb School. 6 p.m. Time Signal. I.B.S. Orchestra. 6-15 p.m. Jan Bai of Lahore. Sadra Durga. 6-30 p.m. Master Lachhi Ram. Khayal Naiki Nandra Thumri. 7 p.m. H. H. Chughtai. Sitar, Darbari. 7-15 p.m. Jan Bai of Lahore. Thumri Tilak Mamod. 7-30 p.m. Khwaja Sarwar Hasan. "Zara Delhi se London Tak." 7-45 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Hill Songs. 8 p.m. Sarangi. Bhopali. 8-15 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Ghazals. 8-40 p.m. Jan Bai. Ghazal. 8-55 p.m. Sardar Husain, Violin. Gehag. 9 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Bhajans. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Radio in the Indian Village, Dr, P, P, Pillai, 10 p.m. The Band of the 4th Bn, Prince of Wales Own 8th Punjab Regiment. 11 p.m. Close down.

Karnatak A. I. C. C. Elections

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, Feb. 25

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has elected Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya (16 votes) and Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande who secured 14 votes to the All India Congress Committee from Karnatak.

Police Withdraw Jasachithi Case

JUNAGAD, Feb. 26.
(From Our Correspondent).

The sensational Jasachithi case was withdrawn by the police on 23rd instant (Sunday) Jamnadas Vakil and Budhumiya have been released. They have pleaded their innocence and have asked for mercy if the State doubted anything wrong with them.

DANGERS OF IMPURE BLOOD

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SAT. FEB. 29TH

PATHE

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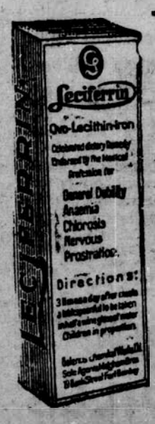

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagun Sud 5, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 3, 1354
Parsi: Shoerever 24, 1305
Hightide: 2-42 15-31
Lowtide: 8-56 21-16
Sunrise: 7h 0m
Sunset: 6h 43m
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. Maloja with English mails of February 13 due at midnight.
FRIDAY, February 28.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, February 29.
Legislative Council 10 a.m.
Bombay Races, Big meeting, Fifth day.
Legislative Council, 10 a.m.
S. S. Narkunda with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
MONDAY, March 2.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, March 4.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Dr. Bishambar Nath Yogi will speak in English on Yoga and perform thrilling Yogic feats at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Friday) at the Association Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association acknowledge with thanks the donation of 3 1/2 per cent Government Promissory Note of the face value of Rs. 500 from Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee and Sons in memory of their partner the late Mr. Manoo Devkaran Nanjee.

CONDOLENCE ON DR. PARULKAR'S DEATH

A condolence meeting to mourn the death of Dr. M. V. Parulkar was held under the auspices of the Medical Association (Bombay North) on Sunday last at the Bachubhai Eye Hospital, in Parel, Dr. V. N. Shirodkar presiding. Drs. Gujjar, Shirodkar, Rao and others addressed the meeting, paying tributes to the qualities of late Dr. Parulkar which had endeared him to his colleagues and his patient-alike.

A resolution of condolence sympathising with the bereaved family and recording the meeting's grief at Dr. Parulkar's death was passed.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION

A public meeting of the hawkers in the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. at the Municipal Gardens opposite Globe Cinema, Golpitha.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"The Great Impersonation" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ship Cafe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"A Night at the Opera" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Shipmates Forever" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Night of Love" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mother" and "Miyan Bibi". ("Always Tell Your Wife"). Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savitri" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Vintage Wine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chandu on the Magic Island" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Littlest Rebel." Time as usual.
CAPITOL—Prof. Doorlay's "Tropical Express Non Stop Revue" in a "Farewell" Programme. Daily at 6-0 and 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S FUNCTIONS

HIRABAUG PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Jodhpur State Young Men's Association of Bombay, a public meeting will be held in Hirabaug C. P. Tank at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. Niranjan Sharma Ajit, Manishanker Trivedi, Kanhailal Kalanti and others will speak on the Jodhpur Chief Minister's Communique about Gangaur and Krisna cases and the communique of the Bombay Government about Hindi schools.

A Kathakali performance by the Kerala Kala Mandal at Laxmi Pavilion ground, 10th Road, Khar at 9 p. m. (S.T.)

Extended meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel.

Mr. A. D. Shroff's public lecture on "India's Currency and Banking Problems" at 6-30 p.m. at the premises of the Commerce Graduates' Association, Wadia Building (4th floor), Dalal Street. Mr. Manu Subedar will preside.

Meeting of the Municipal workers at 5-30 p.m. at Foras Road Gardens. Miss Maniben Kara and Messrs. Jhabvala, Karnik, and Savant will speak.

Dr. Manek K. Anklesaria's public lecture on "Social and Business Life of America" at 6 p.m. at Davar's College Hall, 80-82, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Pandit Mahadev, who has been acclaimed as an exponent of Karnatak music will give a broadcast violin performance from the Bombay Broadcasting Station at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 22nd instant was 254; of these 171 were males and 83 females.

THE VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA

To Meet Poet Vallathol

The Vile Parle Sahitya Sabha has arranged to meet poet Vallathol and his colleagues of the Kerala Kalamandal for an informal talk and exchange of views with the intellectuals, journalists and literary people in Parle, about Kathakali dance drama at the Chowni Godbundhar Road to-day at 8-0 p.m.

LATE D. D. NANAVATI

To-day's Public Condolence Meeting At Sir C. J. Hall

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to express their sense of grief at the sad death of Mr Dhirajlal D. Nanavati, Ag. Judge High Court, Bombay and District and Sessions Judge, Poona, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside.

Messrs. K. F. Nariman, (Mayor), Chunilal B. Mehta, Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar, Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Sir C. V. Mehta, Messrs. Vinayak Nandshankar Mehta, K. M. Munshi, Jamnadas M. Mehta, A. A. A. Faizee, L. R. Tairsee, B. G. Kher and others will speak.

Umbargaon Taluka Congress Committee

(From A Correspondent)
Thana. (By mail)

The general election of the Umbergaon Taluka Congress Committee was held at Umbergaon on 21st instant. Mr. Joshi, secretary of the Thana District Congress Committee presided. A committee was formed with Mr. Vinayak Hari Pimputkar as president. Messrs. Bhaktidas Gandabhai and Manekji Framji were elected as the Secretary and a member of the Executive respectively.

Congress Socialist "Reading Corner"

The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes:

A "Reading Corner" has been organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at the Party Office, Dadabhai Manzil, Vithalbhai Patel Road. A selected number of well-known Journals, both Indian and International will be available for reading and reference. The Reading Room will be open from 5-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.

For Passengers Bound For Egypt

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Information has been received that the Egyptian Port Health Authorities require passengers to be in possession of valid vaccination certificates. All passengers proposing to land in Egypt should therefore provide themselves with such certificates, otherwise they may either be prevented from landing or be subjected to Quarantine restrictions.

Parsi Central Association's Condolence For Late Sir Dinshaw

At a meeting held on Tuesday last, the Council of the Parsi Central Association placed on record their sense of great sorrow at the sad death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha and decided to send their condolences to the family of the deceased.

"B" Ward Doctors Take Weekly Half Holiday

Dr. S. D. Dandeker writes:—

The private medical practitioners of 'B' (Mandvi) Ward have decided to close their dispensaries on every Sunday evening from 1st March, 1936.

CHILDREN'S EXCURSION

It has been decided by the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association to take children out for an excursion to Jogeshwari Caves on Sunday, March 1. The party will start from their headquarters, Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road at 3 p.m. and return by about 7 p. m. Children will have to be present at 2-30 p.m. A subscription of four annas only per child has been fixed and it must be paid in advance. Children residing in other suburbs also, can join, but they must inform the organisers Shrimati Urmila Mehta or Mr. M. J. Parmar before or on Friday, February 28, 1936 latest. A very good programme of sports, etc. has been arranged. It is hoped children will take full advantage of this opportunity.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Tairea' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 on Wednesday the 4th proximo.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Penang and Japan per s.s. 'Mirzapore' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Friday the 28th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Penang and Japan per s.s. 'Mirzapore' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Friday the 28th instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. 'Ravenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 3rd March 1936.

ENGLISH MAILS DELAYED

The outward English mail steamer 'Naldera' with mails of 20th February was delayed at Marseilles until 9-30 a.m. on Saturday the 22nd instant, owing to strike at that port. In view of this, she will not arrive in Bombay until after her schedule time 4 p.m. on 5th March. The actual time of arrival will be notified later.

DASKROI PEASANTS' GRIEVANCES

Gujarat M. L. Cs. Issue Statement In Support

Bhasaheb of Kerwada, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, Dr. M. K. Dikshit and Messrs. A. K. Rasaldar, Bhagwandas Desai, A. E. Patel, Bhailal Patel, Madhu Singh and Manilal Mehta have issued the following statement:—

We, the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, have heard the cases of the South Daskroi Taluka villages from their representatives, who met us and explained the facts of the crop position and assured us that they were prepared to prove the correctness of their figures and pleas to any impartial official or non-official observer.

We consider their case as fully deserving our support and sympathetic consideration by Government. We trust the Governor-in-Council, the Hon. Revenue Member and the Revenue Secretary, and specially the Hon. Commissioner, Northern Division will see their way to revise their orders, and issue fresh collection orders as prayed for in their Petition of Appeal submitted to the Government and their first appeals to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

LABOUR PARTICIPATION IN CONGRESS

G. K. U. Formulates Scheme For Consideration

The General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union at its meeting of the Managing Committee held on Thursday last passed the following resolution and decided to carry on agitation for the same:—

This meeting requests the Indian National Congress to adopt the following scheme with the object of providing for the participation in it of the workers through their class organisations.

1. Trade Unions and other democratic organisations accepting the creed of the Congress should be affiliated to the Congress.

2. The members of such organisations should be considered to be the members of the Congress.

3. Every such organisation should pay some affiliation fee to the Congress in proportion to the number of its members and should be entitled to send its representatives to the Congress Committees in the same proportion.

The meeting appoints a sub-committee to discuss the matter with the Congress and other organisations to settle the amount of fees and the proportion of representatives and to carry on propaganda for the acceptance of this scheme by the Indian National Congress.

EXCISE RAID CASE

The opening address giving a "birds-eye view" to the Court, was not concluded even on Wednesday, when Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court, resumed the further hearing of the "Excise Raid Case."

Mr. R. N. Godinho, after recapitulating the points he had addressed the Court upon, dealt on the stocks of "Beer Casks" received in Bombay and how they were disposed of by the firm.

He produced cash memos and entries to show that the goods were sold in the market.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga objected to the production of such memos dated July 3 last, as the charge related to the importation of 4 hogshead of beer on June 25, and it was likely to prejudice the issues in the case.

The Magistrate observed that the opening address did not form part of the Court record and counsel should not press the point, as he would have an opportunity when evidence is led to object.

Mr. Kanuga: "I am confident, Sir, I am before a Court where questions of prejudice will never arise.

Mr. Godhinho: "I say 'ditto'."

Counsel's address had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

Mr. P. N. Godinho, instructed by Mr. A. P. Lillie, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. N. T. Jungalvalla instructed by Messrs. Gagrat and Company, Solicitors, defended all the accused.

ATTACK ON WORKERS' RIGHTS

B. B. & C. I. Union Condemns Mody's Amendment To "Wages" Bill

The Secretary writes:—

At a meeting of the delegates of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union (Bombay Centre) held on the 25th instant, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding, a provisional committee and following office-bearers were elected:—

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Chairman; Messrs. Purshottamdas Tricumdas and M. V. Dhonde, Vice-Chairman.

Messrs. Ishwarbhai Patel and Charles Secretaries.

"WAGES" BILL

Following resolutions were passed:—

This Committee emphatically condemns the adoption by the Legislative Assembly, Sir H. P. Mody's amendment to the Payment of Wages Bill as an attack on the fundamental rights of the workers to strike, to payment of wages earned by them and is calculated to defeat the purpose of the Bill.

This Committee is further of opinion that the modification made by the Council of State does not in any way alter the fundamental objection and request the Legislative Assembly to reject the whole clause relating to the penalization for strike without notice.

This Committee is of opinion that the Central Council may be consulted to consider the participation in the forthcoming Conference of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers.

ANTI-MINISTRY CAMPAIGN

To-day's Meeting At Fergusson Road

The Joint Secretary, B. C. S. P. writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, a public meeting will be held at the Fergusson Road (Pimplacha Maidan) to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. in furtherance of the Anti-Ministry Campaign.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar will preside and Messrs. S. B. Mahadeshwar, V. B. Karnik, Wamanrao Kulkarni, R. S. Deshpande etc., will speak.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' MEETING

(From A Correspondent)
Bombay, Wednesday

A well attended meeting of the Municipal Workers was held to-day at Agripada at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Deshpande.

Mrs. Maniben in her speech explained the immediate grievances of the workers.

Mr. Karnik stated that there was only one remedy and that was to strengthen the Union.

Mr. Deshpande addressed the gathering and the meeting terminated.

B. N. Gokhale's Candidature For 'Varsity Fellowship

Mr. B. N. Gokhale, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, is offering himself as a candidate at the ensuing election of Fellows to the Senate of the Bombay University from the Registered Graduates' Constituency to be held in July 1936.

CITY GAMBLING RAID

27 Persons Arrested

Twenty-seven persons found in a Goan Club in Daruwalla Building were arrested by the Esplanade Police on Wednesday night, when a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police under the Gaming Act was executed by Sub-Inspector Swamy.

It is alleged that Sutta Khel was going on in the premises.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

First it was Juhu, then the Mahim Causeway; now I must tell you something about that Versova Road.

The road starting from Andheri is nearly about three miles to the beach which was partly kept up by the Andheri and Parla Municipalities, but now that the two Municipalities have been amalgamated I am given to understand they find it very difficult to maintain that road which is in a very deplorable condition and makes motoring a very difficult task.

Many complaints were made now and then, which resulted in a protest meeting on 3rd February at Mr. N. D. Gazdar's Bungalow at Andheri and it was decided that they would ask Government to take charge of the road.

I am given to understand that nothing has been done as yet, in this direction.

NEW TOWN HALL FOR BANDRA

Yesterday I visited that place where the old Town Hall stood and to my utter surprise I saw gracefully standing in that very spot a huge building with its bare brick work.

The Bandra Municipality have reconstructed that old building, building a new wall all around it, adding a new portion on the Hill Road wing.

This building I believe will shortly be completed.

WATER PROBLEM.

A correspondent who signs as 'victim', "I wonder how this drainage scheme is going to work. I am staying on a very low lying land and it very often happens I do not get any water right up to the late hours of the night. How then are they going to work it without water."

I met a Municipal councillor and he gave me to understand that the municipality are giving this subject their deep consideration . . . . . so I think it best to leave it in their hands.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Half-Anna Fares

It is understood that the tramway authorities have under consideration proposals for the creation of more half-anna tram routes throughout the line and it is likely that some relief to the tram-passengers may be provided by the end of this financial year, if not earlier. For instance, the passengers may be charged only half-anna on the following routes; Museum-Ballard Pier, Bori Bunder-Dhobi Talao, Dhobi Talao-Thakurdwar, Thakurdwar Portuguese Church Corner, Girgaum, Ballard Pier-Carnac Bunder, Carnac Bunder-Crawford Market.

It is further understood that the authorities do not contemplate any reduction in the present fare between Museum and Flora Fountain or between Flora Fountain and Bori Bunder. If this would be the final decision, it is bound to perpetuate a hardship to which the passengers have been subjected for a long time. It is hoped that the authorities will see their way to make this route also a half-anna route and thus make the tram-service a really effective service for the benefit of the people.

Bombay's Health

The fourth quarterly report of the Executive Health Officer for the quarter ending 31 December 1935, shows to what extent the cold weather has affected the health of the city. The total number of deaths from all causes was 29,289 being 1,919 more than the preceding year. The increase in the mortality was due to more deaths than those of the preceding years from certain causes, viz., 575 from respiratory diseases, 73 from tuberculosis, 1,096 from small-pox, 103 from measles and 70 from cerebro spinal meningitis. The total mortality was 1,738 more than that for the decennial period 1925-1934. There was only one death from plague during the quarter. The year was, however, marked with epidemic of small-pox.

It is quite likely that many of our Readers may not have perused very carefully

Page 10

of our yesterday's issue.

Fate Of Hindi And Tamil Schools Hangs In Balance

Government Refuse To Recognise Municipal Expenditure On Them

The Government of Bombay have declined to recognise the expenditure incurred by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the conduct of Hindi, Malayalam and Tamil schools in the city.

The wishes of Government on this subject were communicated to the Corporation as early as in April 1934, on which at the instance of the latter body, a communication was addressed to Government requesting them to reconsider their attitude. Declining to modify their previous orders, Government have sent in a further reply to the Mayor.

In a letter to the Mayor, the Secretary to the Government of Bombay wrote to say, "I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Department) to refer to your letter of February 11, 1935, in which the Corporation request that the orders in Government Resolution No. 5882, dated April 10, 1934, not admitting for purposes of Government grant the expenditure incurred by the Corporation on Tamil, Malayalam and Hindi schools may be modified.

CORPORATION CASE.

"Under Rule 4 (ii) of the City of Bombay Primary Education Rules published in Government Notification No. 236, dated September 28, 1923, adequate provision for compulsory education shall comprise teaching through and in Marathi, Gujerati or Urdu, but if there is a demand for education through 'any other vernacular' the Corporation is required to make arrangements for the same, provided that an average attendance of 25 pupils is guaranteed.

"The Corporation argue that the words 'any other vernacular' are quite general and should be held to include Hindi, Tamil and Malayalam. Government, however, are of opinion that Rule 4 (ii) should be read in conjunction with Rule 1 which defines primary education as 'education given through any recognised vernacular....as prescribed in the standards of instruction sanctioned by the School Committee and approved by the Government.'

"As no standards in Hindi, Tamil or Malayalam have so far been prescribed by the Schools Committee of the Corporation and approved by Government, the rules mentioned above are not applicable to these three vernaculars. In these circumstances, Government regret they cannot see their way to modify the orders passed in Government Resolution No. 5582 dated April 10, 1934."

The question will come up for consideration by the Corporation shortly.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1936

WHITHER JAPAN?

There is a rigorous censorship of news from Japan. But what has already leaked out is enough to stagger the world and to show that a fatality is irresistibly dogging that country, a fatality that may well crush the whole world in its fell embrace. The number of revolutions counter-revolutions and 'coups-d'etat,' both bloody and bloodless, has, during the last 15 years been large. But we cannot recall any in which murderous lunacy has bathed in respected, even revered, blood as it has done in Japan. Ministers who did not deserve ill even of reaction have been sacrificed to the brutal lust for imperialist aggrandisement. The Okada Ministry had just received another lease of life as a result of recent elections which revealed an increasing wave of Liberalism, antagonistic to Fascism and the reactionary conservatism of the Army. The Ministry was not altogether in favour of a naval race and one of the main offences of Viscount Takahashi was that he would not countenance any undue increase in the army budget. The election results have apparently proved too much for Fascists and the younger Army officers whose expansionist enthusiasm is notorious—a few months ago a brave Japanese General had taken upon himself the unauthorised patriotic duty of conquering China and another officer, a gallant captain, actually assassinated a superior officer in the War office. And they precipitated a Fascist-Military coup which obviously had been in preparation for a long time.

Grave Possibilities

It is uptill now an open question whether the Minseito regime will recapture authority or whether the rebels will succeed in establishing a Militarist-Fascist Dictatorship. In the latter case a situation is bound to be produced at once which one shudders to contemplate. Recent "coups d'etat" which have resulted in the establishment of dictatorships elsewhere, have been different from that in Japan. In their immediate consequences they were localised internally. Their reaction on the international situation, however evil, has been gradual and it has certainly not been violent. In the case of Japan there is a positive danger of these mad young officers precipitating a world crisis immediately. A vigorous imperialist drive in China would be their very first act. But it cannot be confined to Northern China—these assassins have been maddened by the desire to see the Land of the Rising Sun spread its sovereignty over the whole of the Celestial Empire.

A Nightmare

It is the psychology of murder that a sword dripping with blood waves in all directions. The sword that has just spilt blood in Japan may involve in its brandishing sweep Russia and possibly America and Britain also who have "interests" in China. What would be the result? One almost refuses to think. One desperately wants to cling to the hope that what has happened in Japan yesterday turns out to be more in nature of a nightmare than in that of a cruel terrible and cataclysmic reality. The Japanese Ambassador in London has informed Reuter that the attempted coup is not likely to involve any change in Japan's foreign policy, as it was only the work of a small group. Latest telegrams show that the loyal troops have surrounded and arrested the assassins and that peace and order are being maintained throughout Japan.

Official Arrogance

Though the adjournment motion in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday on certain reflections cast by the Finance Member on the Members of the House in general was talked out, the discussion thereon is enough to expose the discourteous and offensive remarks that certain high officials often indulge in at the expense of the Opposition members. The motion arose out of the replies given by the Finance Member to certain questions put by Pundit Shamlal about complaints from some subordinate Government servants and containing disclosures from official files. Not content with giving the replies proper to the Pundit's questions, Sir James Grigg proceeded to make some sweeping offensive observations, one of which was: "I take this opportunity of protesting against the habit of Hon. Members giving publicity to all kinds of unfounded and improper complaints from subordinate Government servants." Inasmuch as the publicity objected to was given through questions allowed by the President, the above remark was also a reflection upon him. But the Finance Member was so far discreet as to withdraw any statement he made if it cast any reflection on the Chair. He had not, however, the decency to withdraw the sweeping allegations against the House in general. Far from that he aggravated his offence by impudently remarking: "If there was reflection upon the members of the House, I stick to it."

A careful perusal of the Finance Member's earlier remark quoted above shows that it has at least three offensive points in it. First, it accused "Hon. Members" in general and not particular ones. Secondly, it accused them of doing a wrong thing habitually. And, thirdly, it insinuated that Hon. Members gave publicity to "unfounded and improper" complaints knowing them to be such. Moreover, other remarks made by him further insinuated that Hon. Members obtained confidential official information by improper means. Even members like Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. F. E. James said that these allegations and insinuations were offensive and insulting and appealed to the Finance Member to withdraw them. But the latter was obdurate. And Sir Henry Craik further aggravated matters by saying that the House should go into the conduct not of the Finance Member but of the member who had put questions without taking the trouble of investigating or testing completely the untrue allegation made in the questions." We wonder if official arrogance could further go.

We agree, as does the House, that official secrets should not be secured by anybody by improper means, that Government servants should not ventilate their grievances by political agitation, and that Assembly Members should not encourage a breach of the latter rule and ventilate Government servants' grievances if they have reason to believe, that they are unfounded. But in the present case, until the contrary is proved—and that is yet to be proved—it must be assumed that whoever divulged official secrets by improper means, Pundit Shamlal came to be acquainted with the grievances in question in a "bona fide" manner and believed them to be genuine ones. It was not possible for him to investigate them completely, as Sir Henry suggested. Indeed a question in the Assembly was part of his investigation. Even then, if the Finance Member had made any allegations against Pundit Shamlal only, the latter could have been trusted to repudiate them completely, if not to turn the tables against the Finance Member. Presumably knowing this, Sir James made allegations against the House in general. In doing so and refusing to withdraw them he has lowered not only his personal dignity, but also that of the Government he claims to represent. As for the public, they will perhaps only ask what better could be expected from such officials.

COUP d'ETAT IN JAPAN

Grave International Possibilities

(By C. K. N.)

"Reuter" has told the world almost on the morrow of the declaration of the recent election results in Japan that the war-lords of Japan have staged a "coup d'etat". Naturally there is strict censorship of all news and whatever is allowed to trickle down to be dished out to a shocked world is bound to be vague if not unreliable to make a factual appreciation of the forces at work and the possible trend of future development. But one thing is certain and positive that the consolidation of the 'coup' into a victory will give rise to the worst type of Militaristic-feudalistic imperialism and consequently the aggravation of the war menace in the Far East. It is the politician who will be over-thrown.

Principal Actor

Evidently at the bottom of the present 'coup d'etat' is Mr. Kenzo Adachi, leader of the newly formed National League (Kohumin Domei), the Japanese Fascist Party. Announcing the election result Reuter told the world that the Kohumin Domei would support the Rikken Minseito which came up as the largest single Party in the Diet and that the present non-party Government would continue. But a closer understanding of the Japanese Party politics ought to belie such an anticipation. Mr. Adachi was formerly a member of the Rikken Minseito. He is a crafty politician and one redeeming feature about him is that you can never be sure of the man. When the Rikken Minseito was in power prior to 1932 he was in it. On its defeat and supercession by the more reactionary Rikken Seiyukai which has come up as the largest single Party in Opposition in the elections, Adachi deserted the Minseito and organised the Fascist Party and by his strategy and tactics succeeded in overthrowing the Minseito Cabinet.

A Planned Attempt

Almost the first act in the 'coup' was the attempted murder of the Finance Minister, Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi who is a leader of the Rikken Seiyukai, along with the assassination of other important political leaders. The next act was to seize the offices of the Metropolitan Police Department and the residence of the Premier. The coup, therefore, does not seem to be of a sporadic nature. On the contrary it has all the appearance of a well-planned attempt to establish a thorough-going Dictatorship of the Fascist Militaristic type.

Obviously the present coup is related with the reprimand of the military Headquarters at Chahar in North China. The dismissal of some of the ardent votaries of Japanese militarism who wanted to have all their own way in the adventure in Chinese territory and penetration towards the Soviet Eastern frontier left a deep sore. The vague and indeterminate attitude towards Soviet Russia of the Tokio Government of politicians had exasperated the forces that have now been long spoiling for a fight. Only the other day Moscow warned Japan about the border clashes. That the militaristic coup has almost immediately followed this warning is deeply significant.

On the other end, in Europe, Nazi Germany's designs are not secret. In fact developments in European politics in recent months have assumed a menacing aspect.

Moreover, a close alliance has been built up between the two countries. "Recently reports have appeared of the conclusion between Japan and Germany of a military agreement and of the connection therewith of Poland" said Premier Molotov to the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. "It is not for nothing that both Japan and Germany have left the League of Nations in good time in order to untie their hands." The visit of a German economic mission to Manchukuo and Japan has further strengthened the close relations of these two countries. Similarly the new alignments of Powers that are taking place in the wake of the Italo-Ethiopian war have made Italy also to move closer to these Powers and thus constitute the World's Fascist Trio. It may not be surprising if Italy has a Consulate at Mukden before long.

CITY'S WATER PROBLEM

The Responsibility For The Present Apparent Scarcity Lies On The Citizens As Well As On The Municipality

By K. F. NARIMAN

I.

In my previous articles I have dealt with various municipal problems, treating the subjects more from a layman's or rate-payer's point of view than from technical or expert's stand-point.

In the present articles I propose similarly to refer briefly to another most intricate and at the same time most vital civic question. Water is the first necessity for any life, human, animal or even plant. Its external use for sanitation is important but we do not seem to appreciate or appraise it at its proper value, because it is so cheap, so copious, so easily available and hence so lightly and criminally wasted. If a barrel of beer is broken on the street and the poisonous and harmful liquid leaks out and flows on the road, the gaping citizens will bemoan the supposed waste and loss, but when a road-side water tap is negligently left open and gallons of water pour out into the gutter, nobody notices the precious waste and none will take the trouble of stepping a few paces aside to stop the waste. Such callous and irresponsible conduct is almost criminal and amounts to a civic sin and such indifferent citizens perhaps deserve as a retributive penalty, the infliction of water scarcity.

Early History

However, whatever other faults the City Corporation may possess—and many acts of commission and omission have been committed in that civic temple during her long career of nearly fifty years—still its worst enemy cannot charge that institution with not having treated this most essential and vital civic problem, the city water-supply, with the seriousness, gravity and deep deliberation and mature consideration that its importance demands. Our departed and lamented city forefathers, displayed a remarkable fore-sight and wisdom in making ample provision in advance for the first civic necessity, carefully calculating and correctly predicting the approximate total demand for generations to come; and Bombay's water-problem must have presented peculiar difficulties and perplexing intricacies to the originators of this scheme. Those who have studied the history of this ancient cluster of fishermen's villages, will realise how baffling this problem was, even with a population of a few thousands; A long stretch of sea-coast, with no fresh-water river or even channels for several miles, and out of dozens of wells sunk, hardly one or two, producing potable water, most of the sub-soil being perforated with salt-sea-water. Hence the original device was to construct several tanks in various parts, wherein monsoon water was carefully accumulated and conserved and most sparingly used during dry seasons. All these tanks have long disappeared, though the old names survive, such as Dhobi Talao, C. P. Tank, Gowalia Tank, Gilder Tank, Mustan Tank, Babula Tank, etc.

Present Sources Of Supply

However, it was soon discovered that these clumsy and defective devices would not serve the growing needs of a rapidly developing town, on account of its most suitable port and harbour; and unless some scheme was conceived to meet the future requirements, the scarcity of water-supply would retard and block all progress and growth; so adequate water-supply was almost the first great problem to be tackled by the Bombay Corporation, and the surrounding districts and areas were carefully surveyed and explored, with a view to discover possible sources. After long and laborious search four such "treasure" storages were discovered, which form the present sources and are expected to serve for generations to come. Tansa and Vehar Lakes are the two, as it were, main arteries on which the city subsists; the other two, Powai and Tulsi, not possessing potable water, cannot be used for the present.

But all this interesting description will naturally not satisfy large section of unfortunate citizens which evidently has not benefited much by these extremely wonderful schemes costing crores of rupees. Whether there is drought or plenty, whether monsoon is a success or a failure, they still clamour for this first necessity of life. To them all the beauties of the lakes and grandeur of these great works, all the clever reports and still clever discussions appear as cruel jokes, so long as their long-standing genuine complaints are not attended to and speedily removed.

Problem In Bombay

Sometimes most strange and ridiculous phenomena occur when on account of a constant downpour the streets outside are flooded; still his water tap in the house does not yield a drop. Therefore, it is necessary to examine this question from this dissatisfied rate-payer's stand-point, and endeavour to convince him by facts and figures that for this deplorable and inexplicable state of affairs, the blame lies not, as he naturally supposes, at the door of the Municipality alone, but also on the wasteful habits of citizens and in other cases negligence and callousness of some landlords also contribute to multiply and increase the miseries of their water famine victims. It is due to these ratepayers who have contributed crores of rupees for the enormous water works of the City that they should be acquainted with some elementary facts and figures on this question, so as to enable them to judge for themselves, whether they are getting an adequate return from the Municipality for the enormous amounts spent from the revenue and capital expenditure on the Tansa as well as the Vehar Water Works.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

INCOMPREHENSIBLE

Mr. Fazlul Haq's emotional dashes from one extreme to another are so quick and sudden that it is difficult to follow him. Only a few days ago he was inveighing against the communalism of the Calcutta New Muslim Majlis and the Khilafat Committee in the vigorous spirit of a veritable crusader. Now he has transferred all his fighting enthusiasm to the Calcutta Corporation. Quite frankly, we fail to understand his latest outburst. The Corporation has passed a resolution which we should have thought would have been received as a gesture of peace and conciliation. But, curiously enough, that resolution has provoked the Mayor exactly the other way about. He calls it "too late." It may be late; in all conscience it certainly is. But if it constitutes a material improvement on the present unfortunate position—and Mr. Fazlul Haq does not appear to object to it on merits—it ought, even at this late hour, to be welcomed as affording an opportunity for Hindus and Muslims to come together. We still earnestly hope it will be so welcomed.

IRREGULAR PROCEDURE

Mr. M. H. Gazdar's adjournment motion in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the non-presentation of the Sind Budget raised some important constitutional issues and it appears that Government's procedure is quite irregular. The outstanding fact about the matter is that at present Sind is part of the Bombay Presidency and subject to the present Legislative Council, whatever its position may be some time in the future, which to-day is, strictly speaking, uncertain. The Government of India Act requires that, as things are, Government should present Budget estimates for the whole province. As Government have failed to do so, their procedure is clearly irregular, besides being unfair to the entire Legislative Council; and the plea of administrative necessity is not enough to justify an irregularity, though it may be an extenuating circumstance.

UNTENABLE PLEA

The Home Member argued that no question of the Council's legal right was involved as nobody had a right to claim that the Legislative Council could discuss the Budget of a territory which "was going to be out of its jurisdiction." But this plea ignores the decisive point that to-day Sind is within the jurisdiction of the Council, whose budgetary rights are not affected by the Order-in-Council on the separation of Sind. It is true that transitional arrangements often create legal anomalies. But the position in this case would have been much better if Government had presented a tentative Budget for Sind. It may be very convenient to the transitional Government of Sind to make any Budget provisions they like over-riding the recommendations of the transitional Council, which is to be only an advisory body. But to anticipate that procedure even before separation comes into force is both unconstitutional and unfair to the present Bombay Council.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION

The House of Lords has approved without dissent the draft Order in Council on the Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas, and it would have done so without the fervent appeal of the Secretary of State for India. The latter's attitude shows that the opinion of the Legislative Assembly and the public in India has had no effect upon the British Government. It may, therefore, be presumed that the House of Commons, too, will duly adopt the draft Order. It is up to the political workers of India to see that, though certain backward tribes are wholly or partly excluded from the benefits of a popular form of Government, they are not excluded from the invigorating influences of democracy. It is also the duty of Congress workers to give these tribes the fullest benefit of their rural uplift programme.

THE LATE MR. NANAVATY

An Appreciation

BY X

The career of Mr. Nanavaty who passed away lately, is striking in many respects. Though he belonged to the "Heaven-born Services," he never lost touch with the common people, and endeared himself to the public wherever he went. He was born at Baroda on the 1st of June, 1885 and very soon proved himself to be a precocious child. He matriculated in his forteenth year, and graduated in due time with First Class Honours. Soon after he proceeded to England, and got through the Civil Service Examination in the year 1907, besides qualifying for the Bar.

A Model Judge.

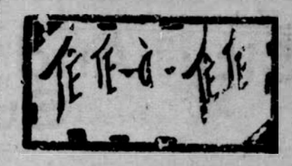
Returning to India the next year, he was assigned to Burma, and joined the judicial department. He worked as a District and Sessions Judge in the various districts, including Tharawadi, which is noted for its turbulence. Wherever he went, Mr. Nanavaty earned golden opinions and distinguished himself as a model judge. Mr. Nanavaty, however, seems to have soon grown pretty tired of the Land of Pagodas and he yearned to return to his native province. He was unsuccessful in his attempts for transfer, and so he went on long leave in the year 1917. He tried to get himself enrolled on the original side of the Bombay High Court, but the permission was not granted and he reverted to his post soon after. The Government of Burma appreciated his services by appointing him as the Remembracer of Legal Affairs.

But the nostalgia was too much for Mr. Nanavaty, and his fresh attempts for getting a transfer coming to naught, he decided to say 'Good-bye to all that,' and retired from the service altogether, in the year 1923, under the provision made in the 1919 Government of India Act. It was a great loss to Burma and to the Indian community at Rangoon especially, to which he had endeared himself by his character and sportsmanship.

A New Chapter.

A new chapter in Mr. Nanavaty's life opened when he returned to Bombay and began practising at the High Court. Various were the handicaps under which he had to labour, but he gradually forged ahead and would have taken his due place among the legal luminaries of Bombay. But this independent phase of his life was soon cut short, as soon after, in the year 1925, the Bombay Government specially requisitioned his services and took him up in the Bombay cadre.

So for the last decade Mr. Nanavaty had been working in various spheres in Bombay. He was District and Sessions Judge at Sholapur and Sukkur, was appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, thrice acted as High Court Judge, and was posted at Poona when death snatched him away. He was everywhere known for his independence of outlook and for his sterling probity. The fact that he was not made a permanent judge inspite of his merits and seniority was itself held as a tribute in the public mind. Few are the Government officers, who have ever earned the popular esteem enjoyed by the late Mr. Nanavaty. His life thus was not only successful but unique.



The caption to an interesting "Nationalist" article in an Anglo-Indian contemporary is "The Aga Khan's Communal Peace Move."

We suspected as much some time ago.

* * * *

The Maharaja of Patiala is reported to have engaged the services of a famous American jurist to represent him during discussions regarding the entry of Princes into the Federation.

Now, Princely status and position demanded nothing less striking and novel, if also costly. But we do hope Judge Wadhams does not bring his country's republican traditions and Wilson's spirit of democracy to bear upon his job.

* * * *

Two things have emerged very prominently from the adjournment debate in the Assembly on Tuesday:—

(1) The Honourable Sir James Grigg and

(2) The bureaucracy with which are incorporated Sir Henry Craik and satellites in the Assembly.

* * * *

"The Home Member (Sir Henry Craik) took up a vigorous attitude and", so we are informed, "laid stress on the need for maintaining discipline among Government servants."

The people's representatives, of course, laid stress on the need for maintaining some sense of courtesy and fairness among the higher Burra Sahibs. Whence resulted the natural deadlock.

* * * *

"No statesman," Anglo-India insists, "could have envied Mr. Anthony Eden the task of preparing his speech on foreign affairs for the House of Commons."

Quite wrong. As a matter of fact that speech of his deserves to be the envy of all Tory statesmen.

* * * *

Referring to the proposal of a conference on colonial raw materials, etc., Mr. Anthony Eden "uttered a warning"—in his enviable-cum-unenviable speech—that "the issues are far more complex."

Quite, qute, the Imperialist complex.

* * * *

Lord Cranbourne, the second fiddle—the metaphor is not at all inapt, if you recall the Rome situation which Nero was confronted with—emphasised that "England alone stood rock-like between the shifting sand and it should be their prime purpose to make that rock as strong and stable as they could."

Which "they propose to do by placing that rock on a volcano.

* * * *

Major Attlee, we are amused to notice, announced most vehemently that "the Opposition Labourites would be no party to the piling up of arms and the policy of Imperialism and alliances."

Is there hope for India, Egypt, etc., yet?

* * * *

TRY THIS NEXT TIME. . . .

The newly-married couple had had a slight quarrel. The trouble had lasted through the night, and, the next morning, the wife, without speaking to her spouse, went down to prepare the breakfast.

Thinking it time to make the peace, the husband went to the kitchen door and called out: "What's for breakfast, darling?"

But the wife was not ready for peace yet. "Rats!" she retorted.

"All right, dear," came the reply, "cook one for yourself, but boil me an egg."

Re-organisation Of Europe Possible?

Flandin's Reply To Franco-Soviet Pact Critics

WILL GERMANY DENOUNCE LOCARNO PACT?

New German Naval Treaty, A Move To Circumvent Threatened Deadlock

LONDON, Feb 25.

The possibility of a re-orientation of Europe is given prominence in the press particularly to the rumours from Rome as the result of the conversations between Il Duce and Von Hassel, the German Ambassador in Rome, who last week visited Berlin to confer with Herr Hitler. The rumours say that an Italo-German Agreement has been reached with regard to a joint action if the Franco-Soviet Pact is ratified by the French Chamber where it is now being discussed.

Replying to criticisms of the Franco Pact M. Flandin emphasised, that it was not a military alliance, but he confirmed that the Locarno Agreement which marked a new stage on the road to peace, would strengthen the organisation of the collective security in Europe.

M. Flandin declared that if Germany contested the compatability of the Pact with Locarno, France is ready to submit to the question in the Hague court.

The debate has been adjourned till Thursday when, it is expected, that the vote will be taken.—Reuter.

FLANDIN MAY TAKE INITIATIVE

PARIS, February 26.

Government may itself take the initiative of consulting the Hague Court about Germany's objections to Franco-Soviet Pact as provided for in the Franco-German arbitration Treaty annexed to Locarno.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN PACT?

ROME, Feb. 25.

Rumours of an Italo-German Agreement to denounce the Locarno Pact are ridiculed in authoritative circles, but the press is publishing threats of denunciation if the sanctions continue, and the possibility of Poland joining Italy and Germany is being discussed.—Reuter.

NO FORMAL DENUNCIATION

BERLIN, Feb. 25.

A formal German denunciation of the Locarno Pact is not considered imminent by well-informed circles.

While the ratification of the Franco-Soviet Pact will definitely torpedo the German confidence in Locarno Pact, it might be unnecessary to take a drastic step denouncing the Pact, but officials stress that Germany definitely regards the two pacts as irreconcilable.

It is declared that Von Hassel's visit to Sgr. Mussolini is merely informative.—Reuter.

POLAND NOT LOOKING FOR NEW ALLY

WARSAW, Feb. 25.

Following General Goering's recent visit to Poland, the question whether Poland will join in a Pact with Germany is arousing considerable interest, but in view of the Polish-German differences, it does not appear that Poland is going to look for a new ally, despite severe criticisms of the Franco-Soviet Pact.—Reuter.

NEW ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL TREATY

Move To Circumvent Threatened Deadlock

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The new Anglo-German Naval Treaty mooted out by the Naval Conference means circumventing the threatened deadlock over the introduction of European political issues into the Naval protocol, to which Mr. Norman Davis is averse.

In order to meet the French objections to inviting Germany to sign the Naval Treaty, it is suggested that Britain and Germany should negotiate a bilateral agreement on qualitative lines to supplement the existing treaty which is quantitative.

The matter, it is reported, will be discussed at a meeting with the German Naval Attache to-day.—Reuter.

SUBSTITUTE FOR A. A. A.

U. S. Senate Approves Final Form Of New Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The Senate and the House of Representatives, in a conference, have agreed with the final form of administration's five hundred million dollar Soil Conservation Subsidy Bill to substitute the invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Administration Bill.

It provides the establishment and maintenance of the pre-war parity between arm prices and the consumers' purchasing power.

It empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to inaugurate the plans for control and production before December 31, 1937.—Reuter.

SYRIAN SITUATION IMPROVES

DAMASCUS: Feb. 25.

The situation caused by the Nationalist unrest is much easier throughout Syria.

The improvement is attributed to conciliatory statements of the French High Commissioner in a letter to the new Prime Minister, in which he states that the policy of the French Government has always been inspired by a desire to realise the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian nation and pursue along the lines of approved League system the conciliating Nationalist aspirations and respect for the constitutional rights of the minorities.

The President of the Syrian Republic declared that the decisions taken by the High Commissioner have already produced an excellent impression on the work of collaboration and should progress in the direction of the National aspirations.—Reuter.

NEW BURY STEEPLE CHASE

Outsider Wins By Short Head

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The New Bury Steeple Chase run over a distance of three miles resulted as follows:—

HILLSBROOK 1
ROYAL MAIL 2
PROVOCATIVE 3

Twelve ran. Won by short-head. Three lengths separated the second and the third.

The following were the starting prices:—

100|7 Hillsbrook.
8|1 Royal Mail.
6|1 Provocative.

Hillsbrook carried 10|1, Royal Mail 11|4, Provocative 10|6.—Reuter's Special.

"PUBLIC OPINION BEING MOBILISED"

Rajen Babu's Appeal To Jogesh To Abandon Fast

LUCKNOW, Feb. 26.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai has received the following telegram from Babu Rajendra Prasad, as regards Jogesh Chandra Chatterji's fast:

"An influential committee for securing better treatment to political prisoners has already been formed, and public opinion is being organised. I earnestly request him to abandon strike.—A.P.

SULLIVAN FOUND NOT GUILTY

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

On the Judge's direction on the conclusion of the prosecution's case, the jury found Sullivan not guilty of the murder of Ada Baguley and he was discharged.

Viscount Korekiyo Takahashi, the Japanese Finance Minister (seated on setee) now reported to be alive

Admiral Keisuke Okada, Premier of Japan, who is reported to have been assassinated, is seen here seeking relaxation on Sunday with the children of his Secretary in the garden of the official residence.

Martial Law Declared Following Outbreak Of Violence

(Continued from page 1.)

time police control. The Stock Exchange and Banks in Tokio have re-opened, and normal business activity has been resumed. The Osaka Stock Exchange has also re-opened.—Reuter.

NEWS TO BOMBAY JAPANESE CONSULATE

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

The Japanese Consul in Bombay has received the following cable from Japan regarding today's military coup.

"On the morning of February 26th at 5/20, a certain number of soldiers, led by Captain Nonaka, belonging to the first division of the Imperial Japanese Army in Tokyo disbanded out of their own unit without knowledge of the commander of the division.

"As a result of the attack, Viscount Admiral Makoto Saito, newly appointed Lord Keeper of the Imperial Seals, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Prime Minister, and Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, Finance Minister have died.

"General Watanabe, Inspector-General of Military education was wounded severely. The situation is expected soon to come under control."

"MODUS OPERANDI" OF REBELS

SHANGHAI, February 26.

Further detail of the mutiny in Tokio, indicate that upto 8 p.m. (February 26), the rebels have not entirely been cleaned up. It is reported that Admiral Okada was roused from bed, and shot down in cold blood.

The method of the rebels appears to have been to call at the victim's house and force entry. This happened in the case of Dr. Suzuki, leader of the Seiyukai Party, whom the rebels badly wounded, but who is still alive.

The loyal marines have occupied the Naval Ministry, and are prepared to repel the attack. The rebels are holding out at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, but the Police Chief, Mr. Oguri, whom they injured, is preparing to recapture the buildings.

A party of insurgent officers who visited Count Makino, the former Lord Keeper of Privy Seal, was resisted, and its leader killed.

Invaders, however, captured Count Makino's villa, and set it on fire. Count Makino was slightly hurt.

It is officially announced that Goto has been appointed the Prime Minister. The report that Goto was killed is incorrect.—Reuter.

COUP CONDUCTED BY 3,000 INFANTRYMEN

SHANGHAI, Feb. 25.

It is learned that the coup was conducted by 3,000 infantrymen, and is believed to be at the behest of the younger army officers.

The rebels belonged to the First Division stationed at Tokio. They seized the establishments of political leaders, from where units of the Imperial Guard were ordered to evict them.

The fates of the Premier and Minister of the Interior are uncertain, but it is feared that they have been assassinated.

The First Division was recently ordered for service in Manchuria for which they were issued with ball cartridge instead of the usual blank for home service.

Fear Of Militarist Dictatorship

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A message from Tokio confirms the seriousness of the earlier Shanghai report, but details are being withheld.

It is recalled that the recent Japanese Elections revealed an increasing wave of Liberalism antagonistic to Fascism and the reactionary conservatism of the Army.

An illustration of the campaign to effect a change in the existing constitution in favour of a Monarchical—Militarist Dictatorship occurred last December, when Baron Ikki, the President of the Privy Council resigned as a protest against the attempt of the fighting forces to make themselves solely responsible to the Emperor and independent of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

BAN ON PRESS MESSAGES

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.

The Cable Company learns from Tokio that nobody is being allowed to use the trans-Pacific telephone owing to Martial Law. No press messages are allowed to leave Japan.—Reuter.

RUBBER MARKET PARALYSED

SINGAPORE, Feb. 26.

The normally large Japanese business in the rubber market is practically at a standstill owing to the difficulty of communication with Japan.—Reuter.

MINISTERS KILLED: WHO's WHO

Viscount Saito

Viscount Makoto Saito was born in 1858. He entered the Naval Academy in 1873 and became attached to the General Staff of the Japanese Navy. He soon rose from one position to another till he became Minister of Navy, 1906-13. He attended the Disarmament Conference in 1927. He became Prime Minister in 1932. His policy led to the withdrawal of the Japanese delegation from the Naval Conference recently held in London.

Okada

Keisuke Okada, the Prime Minister of Japan, was born in 1868. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1889 and acquired great skill in Naval affairs. He rose to the position of Supreme War Councillor. In 1927 he became the Navy Minister which post he resigned. In July 1934 he was made Prime Minister.

Gen. Watanabe

General Joharo Watanabe was in Supreme War Councillor. Born in 1874, he was graduated at the Military Academy in 1896 and Military Staff College. He was Attache in the Japanese Embassy in Germany and the Legation in Holland. He became Adjutant to Marshal Yamagata. Later he was made chief of the Army Air Service Department.

NO DANGER TO BRITISHERS

LONDON, Feb. 26.

According to the most reliable advices from Tokio, young officers armed with machine-guns attacked statesmen in homes. Besides the death of Viscount Saito, Admiral Okada and Mr. Takahashi, it is stated that General Watanabe, Inspector of Military Education and Head of the Metropolitan police, had been killed. The streets are lined by troops Palace and public buildings are guarded. Apparently, British subjects are not endangered.—Reuter.

ONLY A STAGE IN STRUGGLE

SHANGHAI, Feb. 26.

The Japanese outrages mark another stage in the embittered struggle between the militarists representing the feudal ultra-Nationalist traditions, and the liberals who are a growing force in Japanese politics.

The outrages are probably the direct result of the success of the Liberal Minseito party in the recent Diet elections, and the rise of the proletarian party. The Militarists have been especially angered by Mr. Takahashi's protests against Military expenditure in the budget amounting to over half the total, Mr. Takahashi pointing out that the financial drain was so great as to cripple Japanese effort in a serious emergency.

GOVT. POLICY CRITICISED

The militarists allege corruption of politics and believe that they are controlled by big business and complain of Government's failure to remedy the bankruptcy of farmers with whom the army is closely associated.

While condemning western fashions, notably dancing, cinema and dress as corrupting the Japanese youth, the militarists uphold the spirit of old Japan extolling self-sacrifice of individuals and glorifying nationalistic ideal. The latter influence has been responsible for a series of political post-war assassinations, of which the following are the most important:—Premier Hara was murdered in 1921 for the disgrace of the Washington Treaty.

Premier Hamaguchi and Baron Wakatsuki who was the chief delegate to London Naval Conference of 1929 were murdered in 1930 for upholding 5-5-3 ratio.

Premier Inukai and the Finance Minister Inouye were murdered in 1932, as a protest against the League's antagonism to Japanese occupation of Manchuria.

Baron Dan, leading financier, was killed in 1932 as a warning against manipulation in politics.

Major General Nagata, chief of Military Affairs Bureau was murdered in 1935 for degrading politically minded officers.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Major Davies, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, brought to the House of Commons a message from His Majesty the King that he would comply with request in the addresses praying that the Government of India Constitution of Sind and Orissa Orders be made in the form of the respective drafts laid before Parliament on January 20.—Reuter.

No Frontier News Service

ANOTHER PEACE PLAN COMING TO LIGHT

Hoare-Laval Proposals And Oil Concessions To Be Basis

(LONDON (By Air Mail)

It is rumoured in European diplomatic circles that a new "peace plan" based on the much criticised Laval-Hoare proposals may again come to light.

According to the information received by the correspondent of the "Sunday Referee" these new plans may also take into consideration the oil concessions in Abyssinia, with which the name of Rickett is connected. The news has been favourably received in Italy.

Referring to this rumour regarding the new plans that may follow the Paris peace proposals, the Italian paper "Giornale d'Italia" asserts that 'such a move would help Europe to lay the basis for greater solidarity than has been obtained during the last few months."

India Severely Affected By German Trade Policy

POPULAR THEORY OF BILATERAL TRADE ENGAGEEMENTS X'RAYED

The Director of Public Information in the course of a Press Note on India's Foreign Trade Policy says:—

This is the first of a series of five important Press Notes that will be issued during the next three weeks dealing with the trade policy of India.

"Is India to abandon her traditional policy of universal most-favoured-nation treatment in favour of the new and popular theory of bilateral trade engagements?"

In this and the subsequent notes this question will be examined in various aspects.

BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS.

The method of bilateral negotiations is not new. As long ago as 1927 the World Economic Conference advocated its use upon the basis of most-favoured-nation principles for the purpose of securing an all-round reduction of tariff barriers. The method has remained, though in a different guise, but is seldom employed for furtherance of its original object.

It is still customary in many such agreements to insert the most-favoured-nation clause, but the operation of the clause is rendered nugatory by the simultaneous inclusion of provisions relating to financial and quota arrangements, industrial understandings or regional preferences, which inevitably introduce an element of discrimination against third parties.

It is noteworthy, that "Japan, defying the prevailing tendencies to bilateral trade, has managed to increase her total exports and imports more successfully than any other country and has done so by the time-honoured methods of triangular trade."

Nevertheless, inspired no doubt by the example of European countries, the opinion seems to have gained ground in India that bilateral engagements alone offer a certain remedy for her economic ills.

The issue may be thus stated:—Is India to abandon her traditional policy of universal most-favoured-nation treatment in favour of the new and popular theory of bilateral trade engagements?

GERMAN TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

As early as 1932, Germany had found it necessary to impose import restrictions in defence of her exchange position. These restrictions were first directed towards encouraging the production in Germany of foodstuffs in replacement of foreign supplies, and of this nature were the restrictions on the importation of rice and bran and oilseeds.

From 24th September, a new regime came into being under which the total amount of exchange made available for the financing of imports was to be based from month to month on an estimate of the exchange likely to result from Germany's exports in the ensuing month. Import licenses were only granted to an extent that would be covered by the estimate of exchange available and the grant of an import license carried with it the right to the necessary amount of exchange. Priority in respect of import licenses was to be given to essential foodstuffs, raw materials and semi-manufactured materials.

Thus, the position of Indian rice, jute, oilseeds, cotton and hides and skins appeared to be fairly well secured.

INITIAL HANDICAPS.

In attempting to estimate the effect of the German restrictions on India's export trade, we are faced with the initial difficulty that our export statistics do not give a true picture of our export trade with Germany. On the one hand, our figures do not in many cases include shipments "for orders" which may find their way ultimately to Germany, and, again, cargoes declared for non-German ports, such as, Antwerp and Rotterdam, may be transhipped thereat for Germany. On the other hand, Bremen and Hamburg are free entrepot ports and goods thereto consigned do not necessarily find their way into Germany.

The figures for the first eight months of the present trade year show that the downward trend has been arrested, but that there has, nevertheless, been a falling off of nearly 21 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of 1933.

The balance of trade has moved against India.

The pre-war average balance was as 2: 1 in favour of India.

INDIA'S LOST TRADE.

A more detailed examination of the German trade figures for 1934 shows that in 13 out of the 22 commodities dealt with, India has either maintained her position or has not suffered much worse than other countries. She has done definitely badly in respect of eight commodities and is apparently being displaced by other countries with whom Germany has concluded clearing arrangements. This group of eight commodities includes rice, hides and skins and oilseeds which are of prime importance to India's export trade.

There is, therefore, no doubt that India's trade has been severely affected by Germany's present trade policy. A recent report mentions that Germany's total import trade remains at a level approximately that of 1933. In June, 1934, India's balance with Germany was as 150: 100. It is now practically as 110: 100. India has therefore lost one-fourth of her share of Germany's import trade, which has not of itself diminished.

In the second Press Note (to be published on March 3) a similar survey will be made of developments in Italy, Iran and Turkey.

SIR T. V. ACHARYA LEAVES BERLIN

Greatly Impressed By Prosperity Of German Agricultural Classes

BERLIN: Feb. 25.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya left for Rome 'en route' to India.

Interviewed by Reuter, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya said that he visited farms around Berlin and saw all sides of the German farming enterprise, the organisation of which was perfect.

He also visited the Labour Service Camp at Lanker, where he saw boys from intellectual classes working side by side with boys from industrial districts, and all looked fit and happy. He was greatly impressed by the apparent prosperity of the agricultural classes in Germany.

In view of Germany's financial problems, he hardly expected to find farms so prosperous-looking. He was also impressed by the progressive spirit in which agricultural problems were being tackled.

Much of the work had a direct bearing on the problems they were trying to solve in India. Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya hopes to return to Germany in June to increase his knowledge of the conditions of the Third Reich.—Reuter.

Railway Labour Policy Condemned

Assembly Urges Amalgamation For Uniform & Efficient Administration

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day and continued the debate on railway demands for grants.

At question time Mr. Chattopadhyaya put a series of questions relating to the training ship "Dufferin" and in one of them alleged supersession of the claims of Bengali candidates by Anglo-Indians.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah said that the written examination was merely a qualifying test and in no sense competitive, so that the position occupied by a candidate did not affect one way or other his prospects of final selection which were based on selecting the best boy to derive the greatest benefit from the training, no consideration whatever being paid to the candidate's community, religion or province.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe informed Seth Govind Das that his Majesty's Government, it is understood, have instructed his Majesty's Ambassador in Peking to make necessary representations to the Chinese Central Government in Nanking regarding regulations in respect of the entry of Indians into Sinkiang.

Answering supplementary questions by Mr. Kazmi regarding the "Dufferin", Sir Mahomed Zafrullah added to his previous reply the statement that the results of the qualifying test were made available to the governing body who selected the candidates as a result of interview. The examination was thus meant merely to test eligibility for the interview.

ZANZIBAR REPORT.

Sir G. S. Bajpai replied to Pandit Pant that the report of the Commission presided over by the Chief Justice of Zanzibar was unanimous but there were additonal recommendations not published in the report which were not unanimous. His Majesty's Government had addressed the Resident in Zanzibar as a result of the Government of India's representation.

At this stage, Prof. Ranga stated that one of the two clocks of the House had struck work.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: I hope the Hon'ble Member has not caused the strike. (Laughter).

RAILWAY LABOUR GRIEVANCES

The debate was resumed on Mr. Giri's cut motion raising the grievances of the Railway staff.

Mr. Joshi asked the Government to change their angle of vision in their treatment of low-paid employees.

CONTRACTS WITH WAGES CLAUSE.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan in his budget speech had emphasised the expenditure of 40 lakhs on Labour as a result of Labour Legislation, but had not even given a hint about the half crore spent on the Lee Concessions. The Government of India and the Railways had done very little to implement the recommendations of the Whitley Commission, concerning the subordinate staff, such as appointment, leave-reserve, gratuity and leave rules. Government should not give any constructional work to contractors without inserting in the contracts a fair Wages Clause.

REVISED SCALE OF PAY.

Sir Henry Gidney said that the revised scale of pay caused hardship to the subordinate staff, whose passes had already been reduced, rent increased, and education grants reduced. Government did not pay even a living wage to the Anglo-Indian boys in the loco workshops and yet they expected the boys to enrol in the Auxiliary Force and be the second line of defence. They were paid Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 a month, whereas their daily food bill alone amounted to Rs. 45.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah: What minimum salary would you propose?

Sir Henry Gidney: "Rupees Thirty."

Sir Zafrullah: "How can you spend Rs. 1/8 daily out of Rs. 30 a month?"

Mr. Lahiri Chaudhury complained against the new scale of wages for crewmen.

HOSTILITY TO UNIONS.

Mr. Gadgil said that Railway Administrations had made it a point not to recognise Railway Unions and consider them as their enemies, although the Labour Commission had definitely laid down that all possible attempts should be made to recognise Unions. The retrenchment policy was misdirected on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway where men were openly asked to "die in work." The revised scale of pay touched only the low-paid staff.

NO HOPE.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan replying to the debate said that in the case of good many suggestions the difficulty of funds arose and he could not hold out any hope within the next two or three years. But in the case of other suggestions he would see what could be done. Shortage of funds stood in the way of setting up a machinery to settle disputes; but several complicated questions of principles also had to be decided.

Mr. V. V. Giri complained that the retrenched staff was not re-employed.

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan said that he was quite sure if these men were fit for the posts there was no reason why the Railways should not have re-employed them. He promised to look into the proposal that a Supervisor of Labour should receive suggestions from officials of recognised Labour Unions, but of course, decisions on them would be taken by the Agents. He assured Mr. Joshi that the recommendations of the Labour Commission had not been given effect to merely because they had been made in 1931, just when the Railways' financial troubles began. He admitted that it was desirable to open provident fund for low-paid staff, but it was not possible in the present circumstances. It had been calculated That such a fund would cost the Government 50 lakhs annually. As regards recognition of Unions, he said that railways had at all times encouraged their formation and recognised Unions whose object was to obtain facilities for their members to bring grievances to the notice of the administration and on the whole to contribute to the welfare of the staff and the object was not to achieve personal ends of some individual.

The cut motion was carried.

AMALGAMATION URGED

Mr. Azhar Ali on behalf of the Independent Party moved a token cut with a view to urging the amalgamation of various railways. He said that the railways were grouped into three systems, class one numbered 14, class two 13 and class three 24; total 51. In class one alone the Administrative Offices cost Rs. 65 lakhs on each railway. The amalgamation of the E.I.R. and O.R.R. had caused a saving of Rs. 45 lakhs. How much more should be the saving if even class one railways were amalgamated and the Company Railways taken over by the State? The Pope Committee had also made a similar recommendation.

Mr. Mathradas Vissanji said that amalgamation offered one way of economising expenditure by co-ordinating rates fares and thereby stimulating traffic. The standardisation of equipment, better terminal facilities, road services and river services could all be organised if the various railway systems were amalgamated.

Dr. Ziauddin said that in Germany, though the mileage of railways was almost the same as those of the Indian railways, they were combined under one agency. Amalgamation in India would automatically solve many difficult problems.

Mr. B. Das said if amalgamation could not be done at once, a Departmental Committee could enquire whether or not amalgamation would lead to reduction of heavy expenditure.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi asked Government to believe that there would be no improvement in railway earnings in future (hear hear) for the railway hereafter would be faced with various competitions.

Sir Henry Gidney said if railways could not be amalgamated entirely, at least a beginning should be made by amalgamating Publicity, Stores and Medical Departments.

Mr. A. Ayyangar said amalgamation would enable Government to change freights with a view to encourage the movement of commodities and trade and commerce.

Mr. Bajoria attributed the present complicated system of freight rates to non-amalgamation.

Professor Ranga urged the amalgamation of the S.I. and M.S.M. which railways, he said, had the highest 3rd class fares and freights for agricultural commodities.

Mr. Sri Prakash gave instances of how amalgamation would help them by having uniform pattern of latrines, uniform type of windows in carriages and the same basis of railway fares.

Capt. Sher Muhamed supported uniformity, particularly in the interest of better food.

Sir Muhammed Zafrullah replying to the debate said that Mr. Sri Prakash's suggestions were all for standardisation and not amalgamation. Government already stood committed in principle to amalgamation and re-grouping. However, the difficulty remained that certain systems were still company managed.

Mr. Azhar Ali's motion was carried.

Mr. Essak Sait moved a token cut motion to urge better Muslim representation on the M.S.M. and S.I.R. and thanked the Independent Party for giving him time to ventilate the grievance.

Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Murtuza supported the motion.

Mr. Aney supporting the motion asked whether 25 per cent representation to Muslims was in the total of all railways or on every one of the railway systems.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah explained that the proposal was not to have 25 per cent on each and every railway, but on the total of the personnel all over India.

The cut motion was withdrawn and the House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

POLICE OFFICERS AND PROSECUTION

Important Resolution Withdrawn In Bihar Council

PATNA, Feb. 26.

The Bihar and Orissa Council discussed, to-day, non-official resolutions.

A resolution of Khan Bahadur Habibur Rahman, recommending to the Government to appoint a lawyer in each district to conduct prosecutions on behalf of the Crown and abolish the system of such prosecutions being conducted by Police Officers was withdrawn after explanation by the Government that the modification of the system would involve enormous expenditure.

Mr. S. K. P. Sinha's resolution asking the Government to appoint a committee to undertake a programme of extension of the present council chamber to provide additional accommodation required for the Bihar Legislatures under the new reforms was also withdrawn after the Government explained that a tentative plan had been prepared and a committee would be appointed.—A.P.

NO RELEASE OF POLITICALS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

Voting on the Railway demands continued in the Assembly to-day.

That the Government had not considered nor were they prepared to consider the feasibility of releasing all political prisoners during the course of the present year, was a categorical answer given by the Home Member to a question by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena as to whether the Government were aware of the reply given in British Parliament by the Under-Secretary of State for India in December last regarding the release of the political prisoners in India.—United Press.

ARE JAINS HINDUS?

Interesting Interpellations In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

Bhai Parmanand asked a question relating to the nomenclature of communal constituencies under the new constitution and inquired why when every other community was described electorally by its name, Hindus alone were put under "general" category.

Sir N. N. Sircar replied that the communal decision accepts the principle of separate electorates for Mohamedan Sikh, Indian-Christian, Anglo-Indian and European communities. It is not a fact that Hindus are the only community that are described under the term "general." The term though it chiefly represents Hindus actually includes also those persons belonging to other communities for whom separate electorates have not been provided.

Bhai Parmanand: Who are the other communities included?

Sir N. N. Sircar replied Parsees Jains, etc.

Bhai Parmanand: Are Jains not Hindus?

Sir N. N. Sircar said Government couldn't force Jains to call themselves Hindus. They called themselves Hindus perhaps when it suited them.

Mr. Satyamurti: May I know if the term "general" is used for all communities which do not want separate electorates in the hope that some day there will be only general electorates?

Sir N. N. Sircar: Very difficult to say what is to be hoped. So many hopes have been dashed to the ground that I would not like to make any announcement of hope (laughter).

Chettiars' Claims For Burma Lands

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

A number of members of the Assembly have signed a representation to the Education Member, and have also signed a notice of a resolution supporting the Chettiars' claims relating to lands in Burma, in which connection the Kumararaja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad had recently made a representation to the Government of India.—A. P.

WARM WELCOME FOR INDIA XI

M. C. C. President's Cable To Nawab Of Bhopal

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

Lord Cobham, President of the M.C.C. has sent the following cable to the Nawab of Bhopal, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India:—

"Many thanks for your cable. Co-operation of India Board is much appreciated. A warm welcome awaits your team."—A.P.

U. P. FOLLOWS PUNJAB

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

It appears that, following the Government of the Punjab, the United Provinces Government have also entered into an agreement with the Reserve Bank for the management of loans.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

is faced were without parallel in any other part of the Empire.

ARMAMENT RACE EVERYWHERE

Proceeding H. E. Sir Robert Cassels referred to the reduction of 11 crores made at the cost of India's defence below budget for 1930-31. The reduction was made in an atmosphere of world depression, when general disarmament was a live issue. "To-day we live in quite a different atmosphere. Rearmament is the order of the day. His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain and most of the Dominions are faced with the need for increases in strength, and the much delayed improvements in equipment and armaments which will involve very heavy extra expenditure. If our forces are to be kept in a state of efficiency and properly equipped for war, there must be increase, rather than decrease in expenditure. It would be wrong to hold out any false hope in the direction suggested by the mover.

The resolution was negatived by 17 against 31 votes.

JOBS FOR DUFFERIN CADETS.

Mr. P. N. Sapru moved a long resolution urging the Government that, while renewing mail contracts with shipping companies, definite conditions be attached, ensuring adequate employment of Indian apprentices and officers by such companies. The resolution also urged that the shipping companies trading regularly on the Coast of India, should take at least two Dufferin Cadets as apprentices for training, and also for employment in their ships qualified officers and engineers trained in the Dufferin, and by recruiting annually at least 50 per cent of such officers and Engineers from the qualified Dufferin Indian Cadets.

Mr. Kalikar moved an alternative resolution, suggesting that steps should be taken to ensure employment of qualified Dufferin Cadets in the shipping companies operating on Indian Coasts. Sir N. Choksy, Sardar Butasingh and Babu J. C. Bannerji further supported the resolution.

DIFFICULT IN NEAR FUTURE.

Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, in an imperfectly heard speech accepted Mr. Kalikar's substitute resolution and opposed Mr. Sapru's resolution. Mr. Stewart quoted figures to show that there had been no neglect of the Dufferin Cadets. He, however, admitted that in the next year or in the near future the Dufferin Cadets would be finding difficulty in getting employment. As for employment on coastal shipping companies Mr. Stewart was heard to say that the Government of India had addressed very forcibly all companies operating on the Indian coast, a considerable number of whom had not yet replied.

The substitute resolution of Mr. Kalikar was passed without division.

Lala Jagdish Prasad's resolution urging that one rupee coins should bear their value in 'nagari' as in other languages.

Mr. Raisman said the present rupee coin was the best artistic design in numismatic and there had been no national demand for altering it. Anyhow if and when a change was felt necessary the opinions expressed would be borne in mind.

The resolution was withdrawn.

The galleries were crowded by Muslims when Raja Ghazanafarali moved consideration of the contentious measure to make better provision for the administration of a Durgah Khwaja Saheb, Ajmer. He related the historical importance of the shrine which was held in great veneration by Muslims in India. He pointed out how Emperor Akbar had made a pilgrimage walking from Agra to Ajmer. Raja Ghaznafarali occupied an hour and he was constantly interrupted by members, especially Muslims who were equally for and against the measure.

The President had to intervene several times and he advised the speaker to ignore the interruptions.

Further discussion will be continued on the next non-official day.

The Council adjourned till Friday when the budget will be presented.

Reduce Army Cost To Dominion Level

RUSSIAN BOGEY DEAD

But The Army Is Only For Internal Security, Says C-in-C.

NEW DELHI, February 26.

The Council of State met to-day to transact non-official business.

After questions, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan moved a resolution, urging the Government to introduce the same rules and regulations in horse-breeding in areas of the Montgomery District (Punjab) as exist in Sargodha District.

C.-IN-C.'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Cassels admitted, the condition in Montgomery varied from that in Sargoda. But Raja Ghaznafar's fears were greatly exaggerated. Montgomery colony at present, His Excellency contended was singularly free from complaint. His Excellency also assured to consider Raja Ghaznafar's suggestion advising Turf Clubs to buy countrybred horses in preference to the imported one.

The resolution was lost without division.

REDUCE MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Rai Bahadur Lala Mathraprasad Mehrotra moved a resolution urging that the relation of military expenditure to average income in India should be same as in the dominions. His main argument was that as a result of the recent agreement between Britain and Russia, the bogey of Russian menace had already disappeared. The Government of India could therefore reconsider the policy of military expenditure with a view to reduce it substantially, and enable to reduce taxation and provide more expenditure for the nation-building departments.

Mr. Bhuta Singh, opposing the resolution, considered that the present was an inopportune time for the reduction of expenditure.

Sir N. Choksy also opposed.

SOVIET BOGEY EXPLORED

Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsarandas supported the resolution. The Russian bogey, he said, had been trotted out for 70 years now. It was time it was given up. Let Britain trust Indians and introduce compulsory military training, and it would be found that there would be several lakhs of people ready to serve India and the expenditure would be reduced by two-thirds.

"EMULATE YOUR PREDECESSOR"

Mr. Hosain Imam urged Sir robert Cassels to emulate the example of his predecessor who achieved a magnificent reduction of eight crores in the military budget.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran, while conceding that the Commander-in-Chief was the best judge for deciding the level of Military budget, thought that if the present ratio between Indian and British elements was altered, a considerable reduction could be achieved.

Mr. Sapru urged that the House should not be carried away by the Soviet bogey. The real antidote of Communism was a bold courageous policy of social reforms.

Mr. Sapru maintained that British element in Indian Army could be reduced considerably, without impairing efficiency and safety.

"A FALLACY"

H. E. Sir Robert Cassels, Commander-in-Chief, opposed the resolution.

It was a fallacy to suppose that the defence expenditure in India was maintained at the present level owing to the fear of attack by some Great Powers, he said. It is unnecessary to consider whether it is right or wrong to assume that there was the danger of attack on India by any Great Power in Europe or anywhere else.

FOR INTERNAL SECURITY ONLY.

The Capital Tribunal had pointed out that the Army in India was not maintained on a scale calculated to meet the external attack by any Great Power. It is responsible only for internal security and for the defence of India against the minor danger of local aggression on her frontiers. It is maintained only on a scale sufficient to meet these dangers. There has been no suggestion that these dangers have been reduced nor indeed was there any ground for such suggestion.

The problems with which India

(Continued in Col. 5).

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A Cosmopolitan Production
A First National Picture

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PLANS OPEN

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A number of confidence tricksters are on the "wanted" list of the Bombay City Police. These persons are alleged to have specialised in cheating women, perhaps because they believe that members of the fair sex are more gullible than men. An ex-police constable of the City Police who was recently dismissed from the force has been arrested.

Dattatraya Purshotam Vinod, the suspect used to pose as a man of great influence in police circles and managed in obtaining money from his victims.

Three cases of cheating were lodged by the victims of D. P. Vinod, the ex-police constable, viz., two in Maharbawdy section and one at Mahim some time ago.

Vinod then would try his exploits elsewhere and similar complaints were recorded at Kalyan, Nagpur, etc. Information has been received by the city police from Bhusaval that Vinod has been arrested by the Railway Police. He will be brought down to Bombay and will be placed before two different magistrates on charges of cheating.

The Nagpur Police also want him to stand his trial at Nagpur on similar charges.

Another Confidence Trick

Another case of confidence trick is tried by a Bhaya and his son in the city. Raghuvirsing and his son Mathursing are wanted by the city police.

On the charge of cheating on two counts. It appears the the accused induced a neighbour to part with his jewellery valued at Rs. 300 promising to return the same within a few days and absconded. They also promised another man to get employment in the G. I. P. Railway who paid them Rs. 136 but are not seen since then.

Another man who is wanted by the police is a young boy aged 18. He went to a Hindu lady residing at Mahim and informed her that her husband had met with an accident and wanted Rs. 10. The woman gave Rs. 10 to the boy and after half an hour the husband returned home hale and hearty. The police are investigating into these matters.

A motor car fatality occurred on Friday last, at Lamington Road when a woman named Yamunabai alias Rukminibai Parker aged 60, was knocked down by motor car No. Y/4722. She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where she expired subsequently At the inquest to-day evidence was given by Babaji Ladoo who stated, that the deceased was a hawker in vegetables and partially deaf. On the night of the 21st, he received information of the fatality.

Further hearing of the Inquest was adjourned till the 3rd of March, pending Police investigations.

The Pydhonie Police conducted a gaming raid yesterday at Room No. 7, 1st floor of Ali Seth Building, Ebrahim Rahimatulla Road, and arrested the following four persons:

Nabi Hassan, Dawood Mohmed, Haji Mohamed Allarakia and Abdul Rahman.

It was stated by the police that at the time of the raid, all the windows were closed and the main door was barred from inside with a bar, two inches thick.

The accused were placed to-day before Mr. P. L Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered three of the accused to be remanded into police custody till the 4th March, and Haji Mohd Allarakhia to be allowed on bail.

A bailable warrant was issued against a person concerned in a rape case by the Girgaum Presidency Magistrate, when the accused, who was on bail, did not put in his appearance in the Court when his case was called.

Mr. Gadkari, counsel for the accused, prayed for an adjournment on the plea that his client was away from Bombay to perform the "Shraddha" ceremony of his wife, who died at Ahmednagar.

The Magistrate remarked that the accused should not have left the limits of Bombay without the permission of the Court. He added that he knew of cases where false pleas were made.

In issuing a bailable warrant against the accused, the Magistrate said he would consider the issue if evidence was produced in regard to the plea.

KAPOOR RELEASED ON BAIL

Appeal Admitted In "Enticement Case"

The appeal preferred by R. N. Kapoor, a Punjabi sharebroker, who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment and fine at Mazagaon Court on Tuesday, on charges of enticing away or taking and detaining a married girl and committing adultery with her was admitted by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the Bombay High Court on Wednesday. Their Lordships also ordered Kapoor to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 with two sureties in like amount.

Kapoor, it was alleged, enticed away in January 1935, Ranganayaki, daughter of a Madras advocate, who was married to a Mr. R. Shrinivas Raghavan in July 1932. Ranganayaki and Kapoor were stated to have come to Bombay where the offence of adultery was alleged to have been committed.

COMPLAINT FILED.

Ranganayaki's brother, Mr. S. S. Raghavan filed a complaint at Mazagaon Court charging Kapoor with enticing and detaining a married girl. The Magistrate, Mr. I. S. Haji, who heard the case, framed charges of enticing and detaining a married girl and committing adultery with her, and sentenced Kapoor to an aggregate term of three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

The grounds for appeal are that Mr. S. S. Raghavan, the brother, was not the proper person to file the complaint as he had not the care of Ranganayaki, for her husband was at the time of the alleged offence living in Madras.

The alleged offence of enticement had been completed at Madras and therefore the Bombay Court had no jurisdiction to try the case. The Magistrate had also no jurisdiction to try Kapoor on the charge of adultery as leave had not been granted at the time the complaint was filed.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad, who appeared with Mr. P. B. Ranadive, on behalf of the appellant, said that the case bristled with points of law. Ranganayaki was practically turned out by her husband in 1932, and he had married again.

Mr. Justice Wadia: "But she continued to be his wife."

Counsel said the point of importance in this connection was that when the girl went back to her father, the care of the girl was not on behalf of the husband.

"OPENLY LIVED."

Continuing, Mr. Carden Noad said that the offence of enticement was not a continuing one. That offence, if any, took place in Madras.

There was evidence to show that Kapoor and Ranganayaki were openly living together, and the allegation of detention could not stand. Detaining must be in the nature of restraint. No offence had been committed in this respect in Bombay.

The charge of enticing was a misleading one. There was no sanction for including the charge of adultery.

Counsel submitted that the appeal should be admitted. He also prayed for the release of Kapoor on bail.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, who appeared on behalf of the complainant, Mr. S. S. Raghavan, in the lower court, opposed the application for bail. He stated that Kapoor was living with Ranganayaki. The conviction was on charges of enticing and adultery and therefore he should not be released on bail.

At this stage, Mr. Justice Wadia inquired whether the fine had been paid.

Mr. Cardon Noad replied that the fine had not been paid. He did not know that their Lordships would make this condition precedent to release on bail, but added that the conviction would not stand on appeal.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and ordered Kapoor to be released on bail.

"DISGRACE TO HUMANITY"

Poona Citizens Condemn Proposed Animal Sacrifice At Sangli

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Poona convened by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Rao Bahadur Hanmantram and others, was held on Sunday at Kikabhai Hall, Poona, under the Presidentship of Mr. L. R. Gokhale, to protest against the proposed animal sacrifice at Sangli.

The president in opening the proceedings said that the meeting was convened to protest against cruel offerings of animals in sacrifice at Sangli. Sacrifices or Yagnas without such cruelties are harmless. But killing of animals and offering them in Yagna is irreligious and a disgrace to humanity.

Messrs Popatlal Shah, Jaydeoji, Sheth Hiralalji, Palsikar and others protested against the proposed sacrifice.

A resolution was passed emphatically condemning animal sacrifice and requesting the Raja Saheb of Sangli to stop killing goats in the proposed sacrifice.

A deputation of the prominent learned men and leaders of Poona is likely to go to Sangli shortly.

Ghatkopar Protest

A similar protest meeting was held at Ghatkopar on 22-2-36 and resolved to request the Raja Saheb of Sangli to stop animal sacrifice.

Telegrams requesting the Raja Saheb to prohibit animal sacrifice have also been sent by many humanitarian and social bodies among whom are Shri Mahajan Association, Mudi Bazar Gol Merchants' Association, Gograss Bhikdha Sanstha, Gograss Gojivdan Mandal and other from various parts of India.

The Mymensingh Landholders Association has entered a strong protest against the proposal for including the Shusung and Sherpur parganas of the district within the partially excluded areas under the Government of India Act.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

BETTER ROADS FOR BOMBAY

Need Of Improving Their Condition Stressed At Engineers' Meeting

"Engineers are indispensable, and without them the world would never have been what it is today," said Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay centre of the Institution of Engineers (India) held in Bombay on Tuesday evening.

"The science of engineering" he continued "is making rapid strides, and no scheme, whatever its magnitude, presents difficulties that are unsurmountable.

"India is a vast country and the modes of communication from place to place are by roads and railways. Though there is a regular net work of railways throughout the country, in these days of motoring, the use of roads which serve as the main arteries for transportation, is in no degree smaller. It is therefore of paramount importance that their condition should be most satisfactory. Such, however, is not the case in our presidency, and it is imperative to have matters set right."

Continuing, Mr. Aga referred to the construction of the bridge over the Nerbudda, and said it was time that a new institute of builders and contractors was formed. A move was made in this direction last year, and he was waiting for the further progress of this proposed body.

Earthnuakes

Recently, India had been experiencing earthquake disasters, and engineers and architects had to exercise their skill in studying the effects of the disasters and devising methods of construction so that the shocks might have the minimum effect on the new structures. The Indian Institute of Architects had appointed a special committee to study this question. Government had also taken up this question and their opinion on the matter was anxiously awaited.

A good number of engineers in the city were carrying on private practice, and they as well as the architects had to hold the surveyor's licence from the Bombay Municipality for submission of plans and supervision of work. There was some difference of opinion relating to the individual legitimate work of the architect and the engineer, and Mr. Aga thought that rules should be framed which would create and preserve the affinity and harmony between the architect and the engineer.

Corporation Ban

There was a statutory ban on the entry of licensed surveyors into the Corporation. Mr. Aga considered that such a ban was objectionable and should be removed.

Mr. Aga, contiuing, referred to the necessity of specific municipal building regulations for those buildings which had shops or godowns on their ground floors, and residential quarters on the upper floors. Reinforced concrete work had been making such great progress nowadays that perhaps the municipal regulations might no longer be necessary in this connection.

Mr. Aga was elected chairman of the Institution for the current year. The following members were elected to the committee: Mr. F. E. Bharucha, Dr. G. W. Burley, Mr. P. E. Golwala, Mr. M. Karuven, Mr. T. R. S. Kynnersley, Mr. F. D. Mehta, Mr. S. H. Mehta, Mr. T. B. Merchant, Mr. N. V. Modak, Mr. W. A. Niven and Mr. E. A. Nadirshaw.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS UP

Trade Buying On Better Wall Street Advices

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Easy And Linseed Unchanged But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, February 26

On Wednesday cross rates moved within a narrow range.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton opened very steady following improved Wall Street advices. There was a further rise on trade buying. The undertone was good.

GOLD FIRM AND SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold was firm but silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT EASY BUT JUTE FIRM

Wheat was easy. Linseed was unchanged. Jute was firm. Rubber was steady.

BETTER SUPPORT IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange came under some selling pressure with Japanese bonds showing marked weakness due to developments in that country. Giltedged securities were early depressed on selling but later received better support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb 26

Previous closing	10.27
To-day's opening	10.32
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	10.42
Difference	+15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb 26

Previous closing	5.59
To-day's opening	5.54
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	5.60
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 189-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 26

Cotton displayed steadier tendency following improved Wall Street advices which induced some buying from that quarter but there was a lack of follow through on the buying side influenced by the uncertainty with regard to the disposal of Government holdings and the Acreage control. Near months came under liquidation pressure with some exchanging to later deliveries which showed considerable steadiness.

Business in July was done at 10.32 i. e. 5 points higher than previous closing. At opening prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and fairly good buying but thereafter liquidation ensued which was however taken by trade price-fixing with the result that no further advance was recorded with the market maintaining a good undertone and traders awaiting developments in Washington.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.42 with a rise of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 26

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (11.17/11.16) 11.16/11.14
May (10.75/10.75) 10.70/10.69
July (10.43/10.42) 10.32/10.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 26

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.79) 5.73
American May (5.71) 5.65
Egyptian March (8.52) 8.49
Egyptian May (8.38) 8.34

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 26

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 186-8 and Rs. 189-8 at night. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 189-8 with New York futures about 10 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 26

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/1, 49/9 and 49/5. In the absence of any particular development abroad the market was quiet but later developed weakness on selling pressure and lack of any important buying while the lack of improvement in London caused further selling. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 49-11, 49-7 and 49-3

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/3, 34/12/3 and 34/12. Trading continued inactive in the absence of any good demand and general disposition to await developments abroad. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/12, 34/12 and 34/11/6.

Chief Justice Of Rangoon High Court

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The following communique has been issued:—

The King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. Ernest Handforth Goodman Roberts, Barrister-at-Law as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, in succession to Sir Arthur Page retiring in March, 1936.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 26

Previous closing	4.99 1/2
To-day's opening	4.98 3/4
To-day's closing	4.99 1/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 26

Previous closing	4.99 9/16
To-day's opening	4.99 3/8
To-day's closing	4.99 3/16
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 26

Previous closing	74.82
To-day's opening	74.81
To-day's closing	74.79
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 26

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 3/8 and then eased to 4.99 1/16 subsequently further declining to 4.98 15/16 on the lack of buying power.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.99 3/16

Franc opened at 74.81 and then rose to 74.82 movements thereafter being very insignificant.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.79.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 26

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 3/4d.	19 3/4d.
Forward	19.11/16d.	19 11/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb 26

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 26

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 26
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65) 5.64 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.76) 37.76
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 3/4) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan	(62.12) 62.12
London on Shanghai	(1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-1 31/32

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Messrs Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Prices. Latest
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	£2 13 9
London Tin Corporation	0 9 4½
Turner and Newall	3 15 9
Associated Electric Industries	2 7 6
Attock Oil	1 6 6
Associated Portland Cement	3 18 3
Electric Supply Corporation	3 6 9
Ooregum Gold Mining Ordinary	0 17 0
Beira Railways	1 3 6
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 17 9
Marconi International Marine	1 15 9
Callendar's Cable & Constn.	4 2 0
General Electric Ord.	3 19 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 12 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 6 0
International Rlys. of C. America	dol. 6.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 15 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 4½
Sondan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1 13 9
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 7 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 14 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 3 1½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 4.56% p.a.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 26

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 73 and May 73 3/8. Prices eased somewhat on March liquidation but later a reaction took place on local support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 26

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.99. Prices declined on the lack of buying interest influenced by discouraging outside news.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 26

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

SILVER CABLES.

Bombay, Feb 26

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India bought. China sold. Market steady."

METALS.

Tin (£207 1/2 buyers £207 3/4 sellers. Irregular) £209 3/4 buyer £210 sellers. Irregular.

Lead (£16 3/8 buyers. No sellers. Irregular) unquoted. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £40 1/2) £40 to £40 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-5 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-6 1/4

JUTE

New Crop February March (£19 value) £19 5/16 paid and sellers

Dunlop March (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers

Lightning March (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 3/8 paid and buyers) 7 5/16 paid and value

April June (7 7/16 paid and buyers) 7 3/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal February (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb 26

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 4 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 4 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 4 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 26

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 6 0
Wheat September	4 6 9
Linseed May	7 5 0
Linseed September	7 8 9

The tone was steady.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Limited Enquiry In Teas

CALCUTTA, Feb 26

Jutes opened unchanged but improved as the day progressed. Only moderate business was put through. Coals were unchanged. In Teas Limited enquiry was in evidence. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Government securities were firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1941 104/13 small lots; Three and half per cent Government paper 98; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 107/4; three per cent Government paper 90/5; four per cent loan 1960/70 112/6; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/13 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 111/12 small lot; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 108/13; four per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 109/12 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1555; Imperial conty 379 small lots; Reserve Bank 128/12.

Railways: Howrah Amta Lt 118/8; Hosharpur Doab 96.

Coals: Burrakur ordy 10/4; Burrakur pref 136/8; Ghusick and Muslie 1/14.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur ordy 13/12; New Victoria ordy 1/2.

Jutes: Anglo India 391 small lot Anglo-India pref 156 small lot; Barnagore 132/8; Clive 24/1; Gonrepore 6/3/8 small lots; Hastings pref 119; Howrah 49/6; Howrah (A) pref 142; Hukumchand ordy 10/4; Hukumchand pref 105; India 300; Kanknarrah 398 small lots; Kamarhatty 481; National 21/8; New Central 299/8; Orient 174 small lots.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone ord 18/4; Bengal Telephone pref 14/5; Benares Electric 15/8; Patna Electric 19/8; Arthur Butler ordy 14/2; Indian Iron and Steel 8/12 small lot; British India Corporation ordy 3/1; Midnapore Zemindary 62/8.

Sugars: Balrampore new 15/12; Cawnpore 35/12; Champran 20/2.

Teas: Eastern Cachar 10 C div; East India 9/12; Moheema pref 11/8.

Debentures: Five and a half per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie Properties 100/8.—A. P.

Japanese Bonds Marked Down In Stock Exchange

CHINESE ISSUES VERY NERVOUS

Small Decline In Yen

WALL STREET MORE ACTIVE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, February 26

On the Stock Exchange the outstanding event was the marking down of Japanese bonds.

Chinese issues were nervous.

The majority of prices in most sections lost ground but towards the close there was slightly better disposition, especially in internationals on advices from New York.

Exchanges were quiet apart from a small decline of yen.

Wall Street after easiness rallied and was more active.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 26

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, February 17, £98 1/4
Tuesday, February 18, £98 1/2
Wednesday, February 19 £98 3/4
Thursday, February 20, £99 1/8
Friday, February 21, £99
Monday, February 24 £99
Tuesday, February 25, £99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 26
3-30 p.m.

Persistent selling on grave developments in Japan further curtailed initiative and Japanese Bonds were marked down appreciably. General business was quiet but there was no real selling pressure in evidence. Internationals were weaker on less satisfactory Wall Street advices. Giltedgeds were firmer after being easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (.£85 1/2) £85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/8 Ex Div) £107 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 7/8) £118 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 3/8) £107 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 5/8) £115 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-4 1/2) 22-0
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Hydro Electric (£8 1/4) £7 5/8
Musical Industries (28-3) 27-6
Princhin Johnson (44-0) 44-0
Imperial Chemical (40-0) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (12?-9) :21-6
Realisation 1930 (£91 1/4) £91 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (10-3) 39-6
University Ordinary (33-6) 33-6
Ford Motors (36-4 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Cable Wires (£8 3/5) £8 1/2
British American Tobacco (130-3) 128-7 1/2
Camera A (£9 1/8) £9 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 153-9
P and O S N Company Defd (20-6) 20-0
Distillers (102-6) 101-9
Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-6
British Celanese (13-0) 13-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (57-0) 54-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (25-0) 25-6
Inter Nickels (52 1/4) 49 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 26
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118) £118
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115) £115

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-6) 22-6
Donara Tea (45-3) 45-3
Empire of India Ceylon (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-6) 28-6
Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 28-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-0) 33-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (65-9) 65-0
Crown Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 5/8) £13 5/8
Goddar New (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
Moddar New (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 42-6
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-1 1/2) 41-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (90-7 1/2) 90-0
Burma Oil (93-9) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (12-6) 12-0
Shell Transport (90-0) 88-9
Royal Dutch (£33 3/8) £32 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£46) £46
L M Ford (£20) £20
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£21) £21
London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £136
London Board G Stock (£105 1/2) £106 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 26

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 59 3/8) dol 56
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/8) dol 32 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 62 1/4) dol 59 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 127 3/4) unquoted.

HEAVY RAIN LIKELY ON FRONTIER

Increase Of Showers In Kashmir Forecast

POONA, Feb. 26.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and local rain in Kashmir with a few falls in the Punjab. A few light showers have also occurred in Assam, North Madras Coast and South-East Madras.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sonamarg three inches; Dras two and Quetta one inch.

Forecast.

Rainfall will continue widespread in North Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, increase in Kashmir the Punjab, extend to West United Provinces hills, occur locally in South-East Madras.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in the North-West Frontier Provinces, Kashmir and the Punjab Hills during the next 24 hours. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-2-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —006 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.3 degrees 2.8 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.1 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 179 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-2-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time 8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending 21st day of February 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	25,67,43,000
Notes in circulation	168,70,31,000
Total Notes issued	194,37,74,000
Total Liabilities	194,37,74,000
ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,96,000
Sterling Securities	67,31,87,000
Total of A.	111,74,04,000
B. Rupee Coin	58,22,17,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	24,41,53,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	194,37,74,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.48 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 21st day of February, 1936.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	6,59,40,000
(b) Banks	35,50,62,000
(c) Others	34,23,000
Bills Payable	3,19,000
Other Liabilities	58,67,000
Rupees	53,06,11,000
ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	25,67,43,000
Rupee Coin	6,73,000
Subsidiary coin	1,95,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	19,89,07,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	2,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	3,00,000
Investments	5,13,24,000
Other Assets	24,64,000
Rupees	53,06,11,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Feb. 26.

American Tourists' s s Franconia of 12161 reg tons Capt A T Brown arrived from New York via Trinidad, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, St. Helenas, Capetown, Durban, Diego, (Agents Graham's Trading Co., Ltd).

A S N Coy's s s Begum of 3656 reg tons Capt H W Palmer arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Cochin, Ponani and Coast Ports with rice and general cargo (Agents T M and Co).

The Hall Line s s City of Durban of 3671 reg tons Capt J I Andrew arrived from Birkenhead via Port Said and Suez with general cargo (Agents Killick Nixon & Co).

F F Campbell & Coy's Norwegian Line s s Akabahra of 661 reg tons Capt E Knutsen arrived from Bangkok via Sabang and Colombo with cargo of rice, copra etc.

Turner Morrison Coy's s s Kohinoor of 3239.95 reg tons Capt J Murray arrived from Sourabaya via Tegal, Samarang, Batavia, Colombo and Tuticorin with cargo of sugar and general.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: Feb. 26.

Volkart Bros' German Line s s Menes of 3349 reg tons Capt J Praichburg sailed for Hamburg via Aden, Marseilles and Antwerp with passengers and local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell and Coy's s s City of Lyons of 4451 reg tons Capt F W Penberthy sailed for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta via Cochin with local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha's Japan Line s s Iwatesan Maru of 4059 reg tons Capt K Sakai sailed for Karachi via Navlakhi with passengers and local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy's s s Jalaputra of 3113 reg tons Capt G S MacWilliams sailed for Karachi in ballast.

LOADING.

Bombay: Feb. 26.

The following steamers entered for loading on 26-2-36:—

S.S. Maloja (M M & Co) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

„ Agatewerk (L E Ltd) for Europe Ports.

„ Ranenfels (L E Ltd) for Europe Ports.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

S S City of Lyons for New York. —165 cases condiments, Owen and Okell.

S S Maloja for Wellington.—12 bales cotton T. waste, B Uttamram & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Moji.—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Kobe.—175 bales cotton, Cotton Agents, Ltd.; 500 bales cotton, R Kanji & Co.; 158 bales cotton, A Podar & Co.

S S Mantai Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N Nagsee & Co.; 500 bales cotton S R Tulshan & Co.

S S Victoria Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton, A Khimji & Co.

S S Rauenfels for Hamburg.—210 bags gum, D Mavji & Co.; 25 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 25 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 311 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 28 bales cotton waste, C Jairam & Co.; 96 bags cassin powder, M M & Co.; 1290 bags groundnut seed, Cotton Agents; 165 bags cotton, B Harakchand & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp.—500 bags bone meal powder, A Dawn & Co.; 2400 bags crushed bones, A Dawn & Co.; 55 bales cotton waste, G M Vyas & Co.; 76 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 15 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 5585 bags gr: oil cake, H Rawji & Co.; 370 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.; 55 bales cotton A Podar & Co.; 10 bales cotton, B Cursondas & Co.; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam.—5585 bags gr: oil cake, H Rawji & Co.; 2580 bags gr: seed, Cotton Agents; 110 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.; 70 bales cotton D Abraham & Sons.

For Bremen.—50 bales cotton waste, Ratlal & Co.; 600 bales cotton waste, Langley & Co.

For Ghent.—220 bales cotton, A Podar & Co.; 620 bales cotton, B Cursondas & Co.

For Copenhagen.—25 bales cotton, M Chandulal & Co.

For Gothenburg.—55 bales cotton, G M Vyas & Co.

For Passages.—100 bales cotton, B Cursondas & Co.

For Aarhas.—100 bales hemp, D Anandji.

For Gdynia.—85 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

S S Wessenfels, Agents, L. E. Ltd., from Hamburg, Bremen and Stetten.—110 cases buttons; 69 bdls. sewing machines, 172 cases sewing machines; 75 cases cutlery; 22 cases combs and brushes; 52 cases lamps and parts thereof; 52 bdls. H. lanterns and parts; 47 cases globes; 42 cases glass beads 355 cases glass bangles; 60 bags broken tiles; 154 cases earth ware; 82 pkg. glass ware; 72 cases enamelled ware; 60 cases envelopes; 114 bales boards; 1933 bales paper; 49 bales card boards; 300 cases school slates; 776 cases wire nails; 232 cases machinery; 279 cases iron chains; 148 cases iron ware; 134 cases hardware; 83 cases pad locks; 40 coils lead tubes; 52 cases melleable iron flanges; 87 bdls. y.m. circles; 33 cases y.m. circles; 400 bdls. y.m. sheets; 200 pcs. m.s. tubes; 48 cases elect. goods; 193 cases tin ware; 18 cases wood boxes; 13 cases leather; 160 pkgs. dyes; 10 cases extracts; 48 cases china clay; 14 cases quinine; 200 drums bleaching powder; 80 drums permagnate of potash; 75 bdls. white oil; 3000 bags starch; 400 drums narugan oil; 250 bdls. narugan oil; 34 cases cycle parts; 5 cases motor cars; 150 cases Danish milk.

From Antwerp.—644 pieces joists 5409 bdls. iron pipe; 540 pieces steel poles; 252 cases wire nails; 180 rolls galv: wire; 50 pieces tubes; 652 coils steel wire; 105 bags hinges; 45 cases screws; 130 cases rivets; 183 steel sheets; 1338 bdls. m. s. circles; 250 pkgs. circles; 198 cases zinc plates; 13285 bdls. hoops; 1897 pieces steel joists; 10340 bdls. m. s. hoops; 84 pkgs. elect. goods; 25 reels elect. cable; 19 cases tin ware; 290 pcs. m. s. channels; 1478 bdls. m. s. angles; 42 cases elect. bulbs; 2398 cases dyes; 172 drums bleaching powder 100 bdls. earth colour; 700 kgs. hydro sulphite; 100 drums hydro sulphite; 500 drums earth colour; 55 cases sulphateof barium; 25 crats cases sulphate of barium; 25 crats 54 crts. earth tiles; 97 bales paper; 260 cases art s. yarn; 145 cases chocolates; 20 drums sulphide of sodium; 250 bags sulphate of soda.

For Rotterdam.—63 cases medicines; 1000 bags sulphur; 20 drums barium sulphide; 2424 pkgs. dyes; 1057 cases beer; 100 bags barley; 390 bags farina; 62 cases cheese; 50 bags dextrine; 40 bags starch; 71 pkgs. brandy; 46 pkgs. cycle parts; 534 bales paper; 103 bags corks; 61 cork boards; 12 bales plywood; 25 cases art stones; 21 cases elect. lamps; 1179 Nos. y. m. c. plates; 25 cases machinery; 766 bdls. black gas tubes 548 pieces. black gas tubes; 1022 pcs. galv: gas tubes; 2397 bdls. galv: gas tubes; 50 bdls. tubes; 350 pcs. tubes.

From Danzig and Gdengon.—126 bdls. plywood; 5585 pcs. white pine boards.

DELIMITATION REPORT

To Be Published On March 2

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The "United Press" learns that the report of the Indian Delimitation Committee will be published simultaneously in India and England on March, 2.

It is also understood that parts of the Report dealing with the proposals for Federal Legislatures and Special Constituencies will be discussed in the Assembly on March, 6.—United Press.

An Agartala message says it is reported eighteen elephants have been caught in the Sonamura-Udoypur Khedda, in Tripura State. Of these two are said to have been tamed previously. All of them will be put on sale at Sonamura.

Government Liquidation Of Pool Cotton

Continued Doubt And Delay About New Farm Bill

BEARS HAMMERING AND NEW CROP BELOW 10 CENTS AGAIN IN CONSEQUENCE

On Tuesday, the New York Cotton Futures Market declined further in absence of any important buying and confidence was undermined by Government liquidation of Pool Cotton as also due to delay and doubt about the effectiveness of the New Farm Bill in reducing acreage.

Bearish feeling thus predominated and under bears hammering the market finally finished 6 to 18 points lower.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The New York cotton futures market was easier on Tuesday, in absence of any important buying and also on weakness of Wall Street as also bears hammering due to Government liquidation of Pool Cotton and delay and doubt about the effectiveness of the New Farm Bill.

The market in consequence was weak and finally closed 6 to 18 points lower.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened 3 points higher at 10.42 for July and advanced further to 10.45 on scattered buying in the initial stage but the high level could not be maintained as, soon afterwards there came in heavy liquidation which carried prices downwards to as low as 10.26 and on Wall Street selling the market finally finished at a nett loss of 6 to 18 points, July closing 10.27 at a loss of 12 points.

Spot Cotton was also easier and closed at 11.25, six points lower.

The New Orleans market was closed.

LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a loss of 2 points with July at 5.60. Some investment buying in the initial stage found offerings light and the market rose to 5.64 but at this level there set in local liquidation and straddle selling which depressed values to 5.59 the lowest and the closing of the day.

Spot cotton lost 9 points and closed lower at 5.97.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indians were also easier in sympathy and March May and July finished at a loss of 2 points to 5.29, 5.27 and 5.26 respectively.

EGYPTIANS.

Sakel March and May were slightly lower at 8.47—1 and 8.33—1 while uppers were better by 6 points and closed at 6.88 and 6.90 for March and May respectively.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

Sakel March closed a shade easier at 15.03 while upper April were unchanged at 13.16.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Narrow trading market. Sentiment unsettled by continued delay in announcement Washington loan and acreage policies. Trade reports less encouraging.

New York.—Liquidation of March Traders light. Commission houses sold July and October. Trade bought on scale.

New York.—Bears hammering. Bearish feeling predominates. Think we are entitled to some reaction after this decline.

New York.—Delivery notices light. General liquidation on legislative developments. Market influenced by weakness in securities markets. Although market may go temporarily lower, would suggest taking advantage of such a dip to buy moderately.

New York.—Liquidation continuing and is attributed to delay and doubt about effectiveness of agricultural legislation. Think decline has gone far enough.

Messrs. Pirozshaw R. Vakharia and Co., have received the following cable:—

New York.—"Liquidation far Eastern and Southern selling and stopless orders together with indifference demand owing to uncertainties with regard to the disposal of pool holdings and acreage control."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Liverpool cables:—

New York market sagged on some hedge selling and liquidation.

New York: Bears hammering. Bearish feeling predominates. Think we are entitled some reaction after this decline.

Cables received through Reuters:—

Liverpool: Reacted on local liquidation and straddle selling. Closed quiet.

New York: Market was easier in absence of any important buying and also on weakness of Wall Street and Wall Street selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, February 25.

March	11.10—06
May	10.66—08
July	10.27—12
October	9.88—17
December	9.87—18
January	9.92—18
Middling Spot	11.25—06

NEW YORK.
New York, February 25
New York 10-55 A.M.—

March	11.13
May	10.72
July	10.39
New York Noon Call—	
March	11.12
May	10.69
July	10.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY

STATISTICS.
New York February 25

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	22,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the continent	3 000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, February 25

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS	
March	8.47
May	8.33
July	8.17
October	8.02
November	7.91
January	7.82
F. G. F. Spot	8.97

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, February 25

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.12
Fine (Good Staple)	5.2
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.42
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple	5.26
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.41
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.56
Bengal—	
Good	3.87
Fully Good	3.97
Fine	4.09
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.23
Fine	4.35
Superfine	4.47

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, February 25

Wheat Rozario Septs Fe. nominal.
Wheat Barletta Russo. nominal.
Wheat South Australians Feb. sellers 30/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, February 25

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.
Feb./Mar. Nominal per cwt. 6/10 1/2
C & F Bombay :—
Feb./Mar. Nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2
C & F Karachi :—
Feb./Mar. Nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, February 25.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, February 25.

February	5.79—02
March	5.76—02
April	5.72—02
May	5.68—02
June	5.63—0
July	5.59—03
August	5.52—03
September	5.46—02
October	5.38—02
November	5.34—02
December	5.34—02
January	5.34—02
February	5.34—01
Middling Spot	5.97—02
To-day's 10-12 A.M Quotations	
July	5.60
October	5.39

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, February 25.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	99
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	117
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	85-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	107-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	107-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	115-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	103
National Bank of India	46
P. & O Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, February 25

T. T. London on :—	
New York closing rate	4.99-9/16
Paris	74.82
Berlin	12.29-1/2
Madrid	36.13
Amsterdam	7.27-3/4
Brussels	29.33-1/2
Milan	52.18
Berne	15.12-1/2
Prague	119.12

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 25.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	38
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	36
Electric Bond Common	16
United Corpn.	7
Int. Tel. and Tel.	18
American Tel. and Tel.	170
Western Union Telg.	88 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	58
New York Central	37 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	22
Erie R. R.	16
Pennsylvania R. R.	37
Union Pacific R. R.	131
Great North Pfd.	41
Bethelehem Steel	56
United States Steel	61 1/2
American Smelting	65
Int. Nickel of Canada	51
International Cement	44
Westinghouse Airbrake	45
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 1/4
General Motor	58 1/4
Packard Motor	11
General Electric	39
Kelvinators	18
Sperry Corp.	20
Atlantic Refining	31
Socony	15 1/2
Chase Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank	34
Stewart Warner	20
Northern Pacific Rly.	34

Market reacting on stop orders.
Total Business:—2 1/2 million.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Broach A/M. Op. 189 3/4; Highest 191 1/4; Lowest 188 3/4; Closing 191.

Broach J/A. Op. 190 3/4; Highest 192 1/2; Lowest 190 1/2; Closing 192 1/4.

Oomra March Op. 172 1/2; Highest 174 1/4; Lowest 172 1/2; Closing 173 3/4

Oomra May Op. 172 1/4; Highest 174 1/4; Lowest 172 1/4; Closing 174.

Bengal March Op. 139; Highest 141 1/2; Lowest 139; Closing 141 1/2

Bengal May Op. 136 1/2; Highest 138 1/4; Lowest 136 1/2; Closing 138 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 8

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-36) Rs. 6 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 17 3/4.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The local silver market at the opening was steady around last closing at about Rs. 49/10 for Fagan but subsequently declined to Rs. 49/8 on Chokseys selling. Ready silver was easier and prices at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 10 0
Fagan	49 8 0
Fagan Teji-mandi	0 15 0
Chaitra delivery	49 4 0
Chaitra Teji-mandi	2 0 0

GOLD

Gold was almost stationary and practically there was little or no business whatsoever. At 5-30 p.m. prices were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready gold	34 12 3
Fagan delivery	34 11 9
Fagan Teji-mandi	0 3 6
Chaitra delivery	34 11 6
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0 7 6

LONDON SILVER
London, February 25

Market Steady

Spot	19-3/4
Forward	19-11/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, February 25

Gold Bars, Fine per oz £7/0-10

LONDON METALS
London, February 25

	£
Copper Braziers	50
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-5/8
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	207
Yellow Metal	40-3/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, February 25.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LINSEED OILS.
London, February 25

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Mar. sellers 26/3

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 26/6

LONDON RUBBER.
London, February 25

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb 7-3/8 sellers

SEEDS
London, February 25

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Feb. sellers £10-17-6.

Linseed Calcutta London, c. i. f. ton : Feb./Mar. sellers £12-16-3.

Linseed Bombay London, c. i. f. ton Feb./Mar. sellers £13-1-3.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c. i. f. ton : Feb./Mar. sellers £12-5-0.

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton : Feb./Mar. sellers £12-10-0.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Following a further decline of 12 points in New York futures, the local market opened easier at Rs. 187 1/2 for Broach A/May and declined further to Rs. 186 1/4 on heavy Japanese selling in the initial stage. Some profit-taking ensued at this stage which helped prices upward. Liverpool due 6 down opened. 5 points lower and subsequent cables were improving which caused some profit taking, lifting the rate to Rs. 188 1/2. At the close at 5-30 p.m. the rates were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/May	188 0 0
Broach July/Aug	189 12 0
Oomra March	170 8 0
Oomra May	170 12 0
Bengal March	140 8 0
Bengal May	137 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U. P.	...	151	148	145 142
Punjab	...	151	148	145 142
Rajputana	...	...	...	... ...
Oomra No. 3	181	178	175	172 ...
C. P. No. 1	196	193	190	187 ...
C. P. No. 2	188	185	182	179 ...
Broach No. 2	...	195	192	188 184

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	152
Bengal Fine	...	148
C. P. 1 Fine	...	188/190
C. P. 2 Fine	...	182/184
Arvi Fine	...	183/185
Ellichpur Fine	...	179/181
Berar Fine	...	177/179
Khamgaon Fine	...	178/180
Mulkapur Fine	...	174/175
Khandesh Fine	...	172/174
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	174/176
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	176/178
Mathia Fine	...	165/168
Broach Fine	...	193/195
Punjab/American	...	197/207
Sindh-American	...	197/207
Cambodia	232/237	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	202/207	...
Compta Good	207/212	...
Westerns	197/207	...
Kampala	297/302	...
Jinja	287/292	...
New Manza	...	282/287
Jagadia Ankleshwar	...	231/333
Surat-Navsari	...	240/242

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	4,993	175,024
Central India	4,756	164,575
Barsi and Nagar	1,239	97,740
Hyderabad-Gaorani	351	21,174
Berar	4,159	183,998
Central Provinces	1,178	58,085
Total Oomras	17,176	700,596
Dholera	674	45,161
N.-W. Provinces	324	55,041
Rajputhana	738	42,072
Sind-Punjab	5,115	311,126
Broach	353	18,786
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,795
Westerns-Northerns	134	16,480
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	8,128
Persian	...	8
American	696	20,765
Egyptian and African	201	105,335
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	25,498	1,334,743

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 20th Feb.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	55	224,200
Japan and China	9,489	545,968
Coast Ports	262	13,233
Up-country by Rail	...	105,935
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	8,846
Total	9,806	897,302

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 26th day of February 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality Saidas

(B.T.)	April-May 1935-36
10-30	Rs. 188
12-30	Rs. 187/12
2-30	Rs. 188/4
4-30	Rs. 188/12
	April-May
Highest	Rs. 189
Lowest	Rs. 187

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 25-2-36	6349000	3908000
Receipts Yesterday 25-2-36	22000	8000
Exports to date 25-2-36	4484000	3307000
Stock at Ports 21-2-36	2465000	2630000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-2-36	2124000	674000
Stock at Liverpool 21-2-36	716000	895000
Visible Supply 21-2-36	7879000	8036000
Quantity in sight 21-2-36	10618000	6800000
Quantity out of sight 21-2-36	7480000	6364000

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb. 25.

	Closing.
May	186.30—60
August	188.10—30

INDORE COTTON MARKET

Indore, Feb 26

(Through Kanti Mehta and Co. Indore City.)

Yesterday midnight closed at Rs. 188/15. To-day closing futures 12 down.; Here opened at Rs. 186/6. Steadily declined on long liquidation due to news of Japan trouble to Rs. 186/4. On profit taking, now Rs. 187. Jota Rs. 5. Fatak 3/4 difference. Opinion, dull and will decline further slowly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 26.

3 1/2 per cent G P N	Cash 98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N	Settlement 98/1
3 per cent 1941	104/8
3 per cent 1951/54	103/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/2
4 per cent 1943	110/8
4 per cent 1960/70	112/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/5
5 per cent 1939/44	109/9
5 per cent 1940/43	111/15
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/11
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/10
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T	1974 107/10
4 per cent M Deb	1974 107
5 per cent M Deb	1959 116/8
6 per cent M Deb	1954 129/4
6 per cent K P T	1956 129/4
6 1/2 per cent B P T	1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened firm at Rs. 98/2, advanced further on general buying and closed higher at Rs. 98/4. Next settlement was quoted 3 annas lower.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 26.

B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	268 3/8
Banks selling T T	266 3/8
Banks buying T T	263 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	572
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 25th instant	4.99 3/8
Japan/London 26th instant	1/2 1/64
Java/London 26th instant	7.23
Hongkong/London 26th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 26th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 25th instant	74.82
London/Belgium 25th instant	29.33 1/2
London/Switzerland 25th instant	15.12 1/2
London/Berlin 25th instan	12.29 1/2
London Stockholm 25th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 25th instant	4.99 9/16
London/Amsterdam 25th instant	7.27 5/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold 24th instant	£7-1-0
Gold 25th instant	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready 24th instant	19 7/8
25th instant	19 3/4
Silver London Forward 24th instant	19 13/16
25th instant	19 11/16
Silver New York Ready 25th instant	45
24th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 24th instant	9/16 p.c.
25th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 24th instant	5/8 p.c.
25th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Feb. 25.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	99
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	117
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	115
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	101 3/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	100 3/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 1971/8	XD.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 1/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,953
Linseed	9,834
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	786
Gingellyseed	501
Poppyseed	274
Groundnuts	5,429
Castorseed	286
Rice	31,557
Myrabollams	1,747
Cottonseed	3,434
Mowrasseed	372
Gram	2,019
Joowar	334
Barley	315
Bajree	476
	Tons.
Coal	4,762

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steels Lower Early But Firming Up Again At Close

POWERS, MILLS AND CEMENTS STEADY

On the local Stock Exchange to-day the session opened steady around last closings but there was profit-taking in the early stage which depressed values a little. Subsequently, however, a wave of short covering ensued which resulted in lifting values and the close was steady to firm.

Tata Steel Deferreds opening around 540 declined to Rs. 533 but subsequently recovered and closed higher at Rs. 542-8. Ordinarys were at Rs. 146.

In the Mills section, Nagpurs suffered a good deal and closed at about Rs. 212. Bombay Dyeings were better at Rs. 673-12.

Cements were steady to firm with Indians at Rs. 439-6 and Shahabads at Rs. 445.

Power Group was also comparatively steady and while Andhras were a shade better at Rs. 1616-4, Tata Powers were about unchanged at Rs. 1541-4.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay: Feb. 26.

100	Ahm. Advance	281 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	673 12
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	156 4
100	Central India	212 8
100	Colaba	111 4
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	80 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E.D. Sassoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	111 4
100	Gokak	151 4
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	45 8
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	190 0
250	Laxmi	575 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	735 0
250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	91 4
2500	New Great	93 12
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	266 4
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	59 6
100	Swadeshi	143 12
100	Swan	86 9
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1200 0
1000	Western	852 8
BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	105 0
25-50	Central	35 0
500	Imperial	1543 12
125-500	Im. Contry.	380 10
50-100	India	131 0
100	Reserve Bank	130 12
5	Union	5 4 6
CEMENTS.		
100	Bundi	34 2
70	Gwalior	116 4
160	Indian	439 6
40	Katni Def.	1990 0
100	Katni Ord.	351 4
75	Okha	257 8
10	Punjab	23 10
100	Shahabad	445 0
70	United	117 12
INSURANCE.		
15-100	Jupiter	11 10
15-75	New India	42 4
200	Oriental	5005 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 1
ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	160 10
1000	Andhra Valley	1616 4
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	152 3
100	Bombay Suburban	172 8
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Century 158 156 1/4
Bom. Dyeing 669 671 673 3/4
Kohinoor 190
Central India 220 215 212
New Great 94 93
Simplex 61 59/6
Swadeshi 145 143
Bundi 34/2 34/2
I. Cement 440 438 439 6
Punjab 23/10
Shahabad 443 445
Andhra 1615 3/4 1616 1/4
Tata Hydro 166
Tata Power 1542 1541 1/4
Tram. Ord. 152/3
T. Steel Dfd. 540 537 542 540 535 539 535 540 543 542 1/2
T. Steel Ord. 145 1/4 145 144 1/2 145 145 1/2 146
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 166/8 166/12
Bellapur 164
B. Steam 270
B. Burma 387 386 387 1/2

100	Tata Hydro	166 4
1000	Tata Power	1541 4
RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm. Prantij	858 12
100	Amr. Patty	120 0
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	78 0
100	Mandra Bhon	98 8
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	98 8
500	Tapty Valley	785 0
MININGS.		
10	Shivrajpur	29 8
30	Tata Steel Dfd.	542 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	192 8
50	Belapur Sugar	164 6
250	Bombay Steam	270 0
125	Bombay1Burma	387 8
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	128 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-13-9
50	Bombay Telephone	109 4
100	Indian Bleaching	90 0
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	14 10
30	Premier Construction	75 4
25	Tata Oil	15 2
PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	85 12
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	143 2
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 9
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1532 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	193 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

Doubts About New Farm Bill Causing General Liquidation

MARCH DELIVERY NOTICES LIGHT

In their report on cotton etc., Messrs. M. and B. Stern under date the 26th instant, state as under:—

In the ready market, there was an improved demand.

Forward market opened weak.

Selling by option dealers and bazaar operators caused a further decline. Later, prices recovered on good buying by Japanese, Commission Houses and Exporters.

The continued uncertainty in America is mainly responsible for the demoralised state of the market, and it looks as though the decline may go somewhat further, though the price level does not encourage short sales.

To-day's Sampin quotations are not yet to hand. It is reported through Shanghai that there is political internal trouble in Japan. News is being strictly censored but it is understood that several most important political leaders have been assassinated in Tokyo.

Silver was quiet but steady.

Seeds: Linseed was steady with only a small business passing.

Wheat improved on speculative buying.

Cotton: The delay in the final passage by the Senate of the new farm bill and the growing belief that when passed it will be too late to be fully effective in reducing acreage caused further general liquidation, in which the Far-East figured prominently. The weakness of Wall Street was also, a contributory factor to the decline, fears of fresh taxation following the failure of the inflationary group to obtain the necessary votes to enforce inflation for the payment of the Bonus Bill caused a sharp decline in most stocks, though there was a slight recovery towards the close.

March delivery notices were light and it is reported that only 10 were issued.

The following cable is just to hand through Reuters:—

"Senate and the House of Representatives in a Conference have agreed on the final form of the Administration's 500 million dollar soil conservation subsidy. The Bill will substitute the invalidated A.A.A. bill and provides for the establishment and maintenance of pre-war parity between farm prices and consumers' purchasing power. It empowers the Secretary for Agriculture to inaugurate plans for control of production prior to December 31st, 1937."

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 26th February 1936, tenders to the amount of £2,50,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday, the 3rd March 1936. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotments on Wednesday the 4th March 1936.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 21st February 1936 was £2,000,000.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1936

In Bombay Council

No Relief For Agriculturists

Tairsee Urges M. L. Cs. To Throw Out Finance Bill

That the agriculturist had gone to the wall, was the general view expressed by the members of the Legislative Council, when discussion was resumed on the Budget estimates for the year 1936-37, on Wednesday.

One member pointed out that no relief was provided for the peasant for the next year, while the shadow of the Finance Act was hanging over the province for the next two years, according to the proposal of the Government.

Mr. Saklatvala referred to the one relieving feature of the Budget in the proposed grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the absence of such a provision for a long time in the past, having at last been remedied.

Proceedings In Detail

Discussion on the Budget was continued on Wednesday, when the Legislative Council met with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi in the chair.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara) who had not concluded his speech over night, said that the House was entitled to know how the agriculturists found relief under the new Budget, especially in his district, which was disease-ridden, and was almost a backward tract.

THROW OUT FINANCE ACT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Indian Merchants' Chamber), said that the Budget indicated surplus, but it was likely that the estimates might prove wrong as in the past. In view of what he called the "windfall" arising out of the separation of Sind, the Council should throw out the Finance Act Amending Bill. He hoped that the Sind members would co-operate with the House in rejecting the Bill.

Dewan Bahadur D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) could not understand the logic in restoring the cuts of the salaries, when the prices had gone down, taking into consideration that the salaries were increased in 1920-21 in view of high cost of living then. He suggested a permanent settlement scheme with regard to the Land Revenue policy of the Government.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS NOT CONSULTED.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala (Bombay Millowners' Association) said that since the Meston Award had crippled the finances of the Province, the Government should have been more circumspect and should have exercised greater economy. While appreciating that taxation was necessary in view of the depression, there was the obligation on the part of the Government that expenditure should not be out of all proportion to the revenue. It required a good deal of imagination on the part of the members of the House, to be convinced that in an estimated expenditure of about 12 crores, a few lakhs could not be saved. The taxation could thus be reduced. He wanted to know why the commercial interests were not consulted, when the memorandum of the Bombay Government was submitted regarding the financial relations, between the province and the centre. The commercial and industrial interests were vitally affected by the Meston Award. Although in the present Budget, the distribution of Rs. 45 lakhs, seemed to be fair and reasonable, he warned the Finance Member against frittering away reserves without finding surplus. The remission of Rs. 115 lakhs to the agriculturists was satisfactory.

He was glad to note that a sum of Rs. 5,000 was granted to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Many students from Bombay were already getting the benefit of the institution. It was pointed out in the past, that there was no provision for an annual grant for the Institute. This defect had now been remedied.

The Government should aim at doing away with the emergency taxation, by economising in the administration, and unless this was done, they could not be congratulated on the solvent position of the province.

Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle (Ahmednagar) referred to some salient points in the Budget, such as the provision of 6 1/2 lakhs for education and 9 lakhs as compensation for abolition of tolls on bullock carts.

PROTECT COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz Abdul Latif (West Khandesh) pointed out that the cottage industries had not developed during the last 15 years of the reforms, and it was necessary that attention should be paid to these industries, which would improve the position of the villagers.

Mr. Manchersha M. Karbhari (Thana and Bombay Suburban) made a brief survey of the financial position of the province since the Montford reforms, and pleaded for provision for marketing agricultural commodities and due protection of agriculturists against traders, merchants and industrialists and against money fluctuations.

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi (Belgaum) urged that greater attention should be paid to primary education in the province and observed that the provincial government had not contributed anything for rural uplift.

DEFENDS ASSESSMENT.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, Commissioner, Northern Division, said that as far as rural uplift programme in his Divison was concerned, the assistance of the officials of all the Government departments was given to the villagers, who had done much in this direction, the original stimulus being given by officials.

As regards Land Revenue, assessment was made after ascertaining whether the crop was normal or below normal, and this year there was no anxiety about recovering the taxes including the amounts under suspension, as the crops were generally good.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona) remarked that no attempt was made to provide relief for the agriculturists and he suggested that measures should be taken by the Government for ameliorating the distress of the peasants.

Dr. P. G. Solanki (Nominated) said that the educational needs of the Scheduled castes, whom he represented, were over-looked, and he asked for an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector to be appointed for this purpose. He considered that the amount of Rs. 10,000 provided for water facilities for the Scheduled castes was meagre.

Mr. A. B. Achrekar (Satara) wanted to know if the true deficit for the current year would be Rs. 53 lakhs. He felt that the House was handicapped in discussing the Budget estimates in the absence of Budget figures for Sind. He urged that in view of the ruling of the President that the House could not discuss the Budget of Sind, at least the figures could be supplied to the members.

GOVERNMENT EXODUS.

Sir John Abercrombie (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) expressed satisfaction that provision was made for vocational training for the middle-class educated youths. He was glad to note the expected increase in Excise revenue, although certain sections in the House might feel it wrong to exploit the weaknesses of their fellow men. In America, prohibition had failed and in Bombay the Excise policy might be regulated. He struck a note of warning against the "migration" of the Government to Poona without consulting the new legislature.

REVENUE POLICY DEFENDED.

Mr. J. A. Madan, Secretary, Revenue Department refuted the allegation of some members that the Land Revenue policy had broken down. Although he did not say that the system was entirely perfect, he contended, that the system had worked satisfactorily. No one could say that the amount of Rs. 115 lakhs by way of remission was small. The revenue policy of the Government was elastic, and the measures adopted by them were generous. As for the collection of land revenue, the Government had not issued any orders, that might cause hardship to the agriculturists.

Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara) observed that he had received complaints of hardship in the matter of collection of land revenue. The Government should see that the subordinate officials had carried out the orders of the Government in a way that did not cause any hardship to the peasants. He also referred to the inadequate amount for water facilities for scheduled castes, and said that the sum would not be sufficient to meet the needs of two talukas in his own district.

The House rose for the day.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR 33

19 Accused Acquitted In Ferozabad Riot Case

AGRA, Feb. 26.

The Sessions Judge delivered judgment to-day in the Ferozabad riot case, sentencing 33 persons to transportation for life on charges of rioting, arson and murder and acquitting 19.

It may be recalled that following a communal riot at Firozabad Muslims set fire to several Hindu houses, which resulted in the death of 11 Hindus including Dr. Jivram and his three children. The police finding the situation uncontrollable opened fire, resulting in the death of one Muslim and several injured.—United Press.

According to a Nagpur report two houses were destroyed on Sunday evening in Itwari when a firework shop caught fire, damage being to the extent of Rs. 8,500. A servant of the shop was fatally burnt.

Mr. P. D. Mahalaxmivala, Secretary of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., the Golden Jubilee of whose services to the Company was celebrated by his colleagues on Tuesday at the Regal Theatre.

Toll Of Ceylon Outrage

COLOMBO: Feb. 26.

The death-roll in the Matale shooting tragedy has mounted to 6, one of the 13 wounded men having succumbed to his injuries last night.

At the Magisterial enquiry, over 25 witnesses were examined. Mr. Aluvihare, at whom the revolver shots were aimed, was able to give evidence.

Arna Saibo, an elderly Muslim carter, who grappled with the alleged assailant while the crowd stood pertified, said he removed the belt he was wearing and threw it around the accused seated on the roof of the car and pulled him down. He seized the gun while others came and caught the accused.

The alleged assailant Kandegedera, pleaded "not guilty," and his brother also pleaded "not guilty."—A. P.

CLEAN CITY CAMPAIGN

Proposed Extension Of C. P. Tank Tramway

AGENDA BEFORE CORPORATION

The Municipal Corporation agenda for March contains many interesting items to be brought up by various councillors.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally will move:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that all Municipal servants who are not amenable to the leave rules framed under the Municipal Service Regulations shall be entitled to one month's leave on average pay in the same manner in which this privilege is granted to other employees and he be requested to submit through the Standing Committee draft rules in the matter for being incorporated in the aforesaid Service Regulations."

Dr. J. N. Choksy wants the Commissioner to report the circumstances under which permission has been granted by him for the construction of a building at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Shaikh Memon Street with height more than that laid down by the building bye-laws and whether this construction of a building to such a height would not be detrimental to the sanitation of the neighbouring houses which are situated in a densely populated part of the City and, if so, whether he does not consider it desirable to revoke the permission already granted for the aforesaid building.

Clean-Up The City

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji wants the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee to report, in consultation with the Commissioner, regarding—

(1) the possibility of better and more economical methods of disposal of the refuse of the City than hitherto done;

(2) the advisability of utilizing the useful portion of the refuse as raw products for industrial purposes and indicating such industries; and

(3) the necessity, advisability and possibility of launching a campaign for better cleanliness in the City by educative, preventive and demonstrative methods, such as showing of lantern slides in cinemas, exhibition of posters in prominent places in the City, pamphlets, delivering lectures, giving practical demonstrations, services of the unemployed of the City on piece-work basis for cleaning the City.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar, will move:

That as it is necessary that the Corporation should be kept informed about the condition, etc., of the sources of water supply to the City by a personal visit to the various Municipal lakes, the Corporation are of opinion that the Commissioner should arrange for an inspection of all the lakes by the Corporation at least once in every three years.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action.

That the Commissioner be requested to arrange the first of such visits at an early date.

Gambling Slot Machines.

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the Police Commissioner to the gambling that is going on in many of the hotels and at public places in the City of Bombay by the use of machines known as slot machines and he be requested to take such steps as he thinks necessary to stop such gambling."

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, requests "the Commissioner to report through the Tramways and Telephone Committee upon the desirability and feasibility of extending the tram lines which terminate at C. P. Tank via Vithalbhai Patel Road down upto the junction of the said Road with Sandhurst Road so as to shift the present terminus from C. P. Tank and merge it in that at Sandhurst Road."

JOINT FAMILY IS DRAG ON SOCIAL PROGRESS

Baroda Committee Chairman Advocates Its Abolition

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, chairman of the Committee appointed by the Government of Baroda to enquire into the Joint Family system among the Hindus has written a very illuminating and instructive note on "Hindu Joint Family Under Mitakshara Law".

R. B. Govindbhai says "The idea put forward by some people to the effect that legislation must not be undertaken in regard to the personal law of the Hindus or any other community without the unanimous support of that community is surely an extravagant claim .....In regard to measures of legislation, as in other matters, affecting a whole class of people, the only correct and feasible test is furnished by the principle of aiming at the greatest good of the largest portion of the community, without sacrificing the legitimate interests of any."

R. B. Desai discusses, one by one, all the seven points raised in the questionnaire and issued by his Committee and says 'No utility now remains of the Milakshara joint family. It's existence gives rise to a class of idle population and is producing incalculable evils. It takes away all incentive to a sense of self-reliance and a desire to be independent.....Instead of ruling in the family as a queen commanding obedience and reverence, a Hindu woman is a drudging slave in it even during her husband's life-time and is left destitute after his death. It is a happy sign for progress that this joint family system is fast dying out."

"I am of opinion that after what we have already done in amending our old Mitakshara law and bringing it on a line with the Dayabhag law, so far as the joint family law is concerned, nothing more is required to be done, than a formal declaration that we have substituted co-tenancy instead of joint tenancy in our law as in the Dayabhag Law".

SUBSTITUTE LAW

Discussing the matter as to what should take place of Mitakshara law, if it is abolished, he opines "What is really wanted is that the father should have the power to dispose of his property in his hand whether ancestral or self-acquired in any way he thinks best. In the disposal of his property he would naturally think of the interest of his sons and of daughters as also of his widow and divide his property in any way he thinks best. If however, any fear is entertained of giving away his whole property to outsiders, without leaving anything for his widow and children, at the most some restriction may be imposed on his testamentary powers, such as leaving a certain portion of it for the family as under the Mahommedan Law or the French Law, under which a father cannot dispose of by will the whole of his property, and must leave a portion of it for his family".

Outside Opinions

The following are some of the important opinions received on the Committee's questionnaire:—

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, "I am clearly of opinion that the time has come when the joint-family system in relation to property rights should be abolished".

Mr. K. P. Jayswal of Patna: "In actual working the Mitakshara doctrine is a drag on earning members and it leads to irresponsibility amongst non-earners and creates drones".

Mr. P. V. Kane of Bombay expresses the view that it is desirable that the joint-family system be once for all abolished and a law enacted that a father cannot alienate ancestral property or its proceeds for any illegal or immoral purpose.

KEEP IT FOR A SUPPLY OF LEADERS

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" advocates the continuance of the joint-family system on the ground that it is of great value in modern India, wherein one of the needs of the times is a supply of public workers, who in the nature of things must be relieved more or less from the necessity of earning their livelihood, and a joint family is a convenient means by which this can be done.

Mr. Dwarkanath Rangnath Shetye of Navsari, while realising that the joint-family system causes bitterness among its members, wants it to be continued because it is an old and cherished institution of the Aryans.

Mr. G. K. Dandekar, the Legal Remembrancer, reviewing all the opinions, states that the majority of opinions are in favour of keeping the joint-family system after making suitable changes to adopt it to the present circumstances. Mr. Dandekar also analyses the difficulties that would have to be overcome while making the necessary changes, especially the plea of tenancy-in-common.

INDIA RESENTS HITLER'S INSULT

Bombay Germans Send "Strong Note" To Berlin Govt.

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

The German Business community in Bombay have taken an alarmistic view of the reaction in India to the recent speech of Herr Hitler about India and the recent expression of resentment by the Indian Public and the Press as also the moves that are being made in the direction of boycotting the German goods.

In this connection the United Press learns reliably that some of the leading German business firms have sent a strong note to the German Government conveying the real feelings aroused in India over Hitler's speech, against Germay and the threatened repercussions on the Indo-German Trade relationship which was very cordial so far.

The United Press further gathers that they have drawn the particular attention of the German Government as to how the bright chances of securing the two-crore contract of Howrah Bridge one of the biggest Engineering Contracts in the world, by German Firms are likely to be affected in virtue of the strongest expressions against Germany in recent weeks.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

I WAS FOLLOWIN' DICK CHELFORD ---RIDING HARD-- UNTIL I GOT AROUND THAT CURVE -----
THEN YOU TOOK A NASTY SPILL OVER THIS ---- HE DIDN'T CARE WHAT HAPPENED TO YOU! ---
THERE ARE HIS TRACKS- ----
COME ON DONAVAN-- HE TURNED OFF THE ROAD HERE!
MEAN- -- IN THE RUINED ABBEY- ----
LESLIE!--- WHERE ARE YOU?--- LESLIE!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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